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FIRST EDITION

GOVERNOR GEARY.

HIS MESSAGE.

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Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The following is the annual message of Governor John W. Geary, transmitted to both houses of the Legislature this afternoon:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—An all-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the universe. Our acknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the peoople in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards. The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are indeed auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for reflection upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonweal h.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

And such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

Finances.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department during the period embraced by the following details in the reports of the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869	$1,400,862 49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870	6,236,603 24
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$7,737,465 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$2,866,382 09	
Loans, etc., redeemed	1,702,879 05	
Interest on loans	1,864,811 77	
Total		6,434,522 91
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870		$1,302,942 82

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt due on November 30, 1869, was	$32,814,540 95
Deduct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870	$1,602,321 81
Amount redeemed by Treasurer during the same time	100,537 74
Total	1,702,879 05
Total public debt November 30, 1870	$31,111,661 90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth November 30, 1870:—

Funded debt, viz:—				
Amount of overdue loans				$707,050 33
Do.	payable in 1871, int.	6	p. ct.	2,769,250 00
Do.	do. 1872,	6	do	4,731,300 00
Do.	do. 1872,	5	do	92,850 00
Do.	do. 1877,	6	do	7,890,550 00
Do.	do. 1877,	5	do	3,577,700 00
Do.	do. 1878,	6	do	305,000 00
Do.	do. 1879,	6	do	400,000 00
Do.	do. 1882,	5	do	1,138,950 00
Do.	do. 1882,	4½	do	112,000 00
Do.	do. 1882,	6	do	9,273,050 00
				$30,997,700 33
Unfunded debt, viz:—				
Relief notes in circulation				$96,382 00
Interest certificates outstanding				13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed				4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates				44 67
				$113,961 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870, as above stated				$31,111,661 90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents, since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy nine dollars and five cents.

The average reduction per annum for the last four years is one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner:—As already shown, it was on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars, from which amount, if the said assets, $9,509,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid $21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been exempted from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic, and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bear. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community upon which the farmer himself must, in a great measure, depend for a realization of his industry. A more liberal policy towards those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by over-burdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The tax-payers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the gradual payment of the debt, as is last above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the Government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

Constitutional Convention.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of a convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest, and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words:—"That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the General Assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or nation, and imposing sundry restraints on the power of the Legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, give an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has outgrown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many whole some restrictions on the power and jurisdiction of the Legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:—

First. Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses, and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships, and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly upon all.

Second. It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third. Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and Government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views—often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly-considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive interposition; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth. Special legislation is the great and impure foundation of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs.

It has become a reproach to republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once, in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth. It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States as recently amended.

Sixth. The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, that they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh. The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth. There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

Ninth. There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth. The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant-Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of the Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and the Adjutant-General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh. The day for holding the annual elections could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November, on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been outspoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a Constitutional Convention.

For these reasons, and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated, and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous and disjointed enactments, which have been increasing from time to time, by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at system, logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give the revision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty the commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability, and a conscientious desire for its successful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude is perfect in every particular; and how far it may answer the purpose for which it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement upon what it is intended to supply there is no room for doubt. It adheres in the main to the text of existing laws, with occasional changes to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also additional provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted, without material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the Legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

Writs of Error in Criminal Cases.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, as in civil cases." The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the Court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, according to the practice in civil cases. Before the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supersede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in every such case? This would seem unjustifiable with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act of last session should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay.

Apportionment.

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well-founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the county commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

Common Schools.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State 2992 school districts, 14,212 schools, 2892 graded schools, 13,100 directors, 79 county and other superintendents, 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts, 256 schools, 447 graded schools, 200 directors, 3 superintendents, 470 teachers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year was $3,745,475 81; building, purchasing and repairing school-houses, $2,765,644 24; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $815,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month; length of school term, 6 06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State.

Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them; and 2675 are now enrolled. There are 66 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8135 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 601 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having 24,815 students.

The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition, $830,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2805 students enrolled. They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature, by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5053. And during the same period the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1524, leaving 3529 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2137 are in "graded" and 792 in "primary" schools, and 599 in homes. The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, were $516,126 42; the appropriations $494,7 0; balance $19,421 42.

The Superintendent estimates the expenditures for education, maintenance, clothing, etc., of 36,000 children during the year terminating May 31, 1872, at $560,000.

I have personally visited, inspected and examined quite a number of these schools since the adjournment of the last Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of a similar character in the country. The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable features of the schools. During the five years they have been in operation, out of 5053 children, only seventy-one have died, which is but a little over one and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number for the whole time, or less than three-tenths of one per cent. per annum. These facts are incontestable evidences of the care and attention that have been bestowed upon these institutions.

The establishment of these schools, and the liberal encouragement and support they have received, have met the approval and admiration not not only of the other States of the Union, but of the entire civilized world.

Agricultural College.

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students, who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education. The Experimental Farms, established under the supervision of the officers, have thus far answered their expectations.

Military Matters.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Adjutant-General, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866 there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1869 there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations fourteen regiments and five battalions have been formed. Whilst I am not disposed to encourage regimental organizations of cavalry or artillery, they being unnecessarily large and expensive, I regard separate or independent troops and batteries of these branches of the service, attached to brigades or divisions, as highly important.

The quota of arms due Pennsylvania has been drawn from the General Government. This amounted to forty five hundred breach-loading rifle-muskets and accoutrements, with a proportionate supply of the proper ammunition. These have been distributed, as provided by the act of May 4, 1864.

Military History.

The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had been or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the Rebellion. In conformity therewith my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform this difficult and resopnsible undertaking. He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive and required a much greater amount of labor and research than was at first contemplated. Four large royal octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth and last volume will be completed before the first of June next. The book itself affords the best commentary or criticism of the manner in which the author has discharged his duties. It puts in concise form and perpetuates the most important portion of our history, which otherwise would have been forever lost. Hereafter it will be invaluable to the Commonwealth.

National Cemeteries.

On the first of July, 1870, an act of Congress was passed amendatory to the act entitled "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22 1867. The object of these laws is to place under the National Government the management and preservation of these cemeteries, and to secure the consent of the several States in which they are located. This consent has already been given as to the cemetery at Gettysburg, by the act approved April 14, 1808; and the National authorities now ask for the same action by the State as to the cemeteries at Glenwood, Lebanon, Mount Moriah, Odd Fellows', and Woodland, in Philadelphia; and also those at Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and York.

The Milford and Matamoras Railroad.

About the close of the last session of the Legislature an act was passed and approved entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company." The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State and give to the company the ten thousand dollar bonus paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of 26th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney-General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus, as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. Regard the latter as having been enacted and approved, through inadvertance, in the hurry of a closing session, and as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I therefore earnestly recommend its immediate repeal, or at least so much of it as relates to the bonus.

Telegraph Lines and Railroads.

The question of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines, and the chartering of railroad companies within the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the Legislature at its last session, and is now receiving considerable attention. Regarding the subject as one of vast importance, involving the sovereign power of the State, the interests of corporations that are enfranchised by it, and of our citizens who have investments in stocks and bonds amounting to many millions of dollars, I most earnestly invite your serious examination of it, and your early action thereon.

Geological Survey.

A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are, at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character, and resources of our mineral regions. The first step towards a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most portance to be studied geologically. This will be a work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county maps thus acquired, constructing a complete and accurate map of the whole State. It is my belief we should not longer delay this work because it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is for it a present necessity, and the time never will come when such a work can be rendered perfect. There can be no such thing as a final geological report. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general voice of the business community and land-ownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and by the iron, manufacturing, and railroad interests. Large portions of the State remain, to a great extent, unstudied by scientific and practical men. The old survey of 1836-41 did a good work, but it is of little value now, except in a few localities. Since it was made, wonderful discoveries have taken place, and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of dollars in value. Then, many of the back counties were comparatively unsettled, and scarcely any openings were made in our mineral districts, except in the anthracite coal basins and around Pittsburg. Now, the State is full of trial shafts and private explorations; extensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrate what were inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumental field work; many thousands of oil and salt wells have been bored; valuable mines put in working order; the population has advanced in intelligence and grown more observant and enterprising, and the skill of the geologist, metallurgist, and surveyor has reached a higher degree of perfection. Posterity has its claims upon us; and it should be considered that whatever is done for the present generation is so much accomplished for the generations that may follow. One important function of a geological survey is to preserve knowledge for future use. Science is cumulative and its advances are slow. It must collect many facts before it arrives at true conclusions. For want of a proper bureau of statistics and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered, and but little certain knowledge of past mining and other scientific operations has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorized, the better will it be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

Board of Public Charities.

Under the requirements of an act approved April 24, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities, who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

Delaware Boundary Line.

The Legislature, at its session of 1869, passed an act entitled "An act to settle, determine, and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." In conformity therewith commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work consequently remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this might not be regarded as important; but when it is considered that there is a material difference in the penal codes of the two States, and that the code of Delaware contains certain provisions and authorizes the infliction of punishments repugnant to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, serious evils may one day arise out of the neglect to determine this line. It is impossible to tell what might transpire should the state of Delaware seize upon a citizen and subject him to the disgraceful and abhorrent punishment of the pillory and the whipping post, who, upon subsequent investigation, was ascertained to have his residence in Pennsylvania. The injured party would have a right to demand, and we would be compelled to grant him satisfaction for the wrong he suffered.

The Fisheries.

The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fish-ways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State cannot have such ways constructed at its own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

The Land Department.

The report of the Surveyor-General shows that during the past fiscal year 3580 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one-fifty-sixth part of the area of the State. The great amount of work in this department requires several additional clerks. The expenses of the office were $23,406, while the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to $54,103 61.

The Yellow Fever.

This fearful epedemic made its appearance at the Quarantine Station in June last, spreading terror through that neighborhood, and causing serious alarm in Philadelphia. The disease assumed its worst type, and the percentage of mortality was extremely large. It was brought to the Lazaretto from Jamaica, by the brig Home, whose captain died during the voyage. The brig was detained by order of the Lazaretto physician, who, with the Quarantine master and other valuable attaches of the station, fell victims to the pestilence. The second mate and pilot of the brig, in violation of orders to the contrary, and also of the health regulations, went to the city, where they both died; and it has been inferred that the deaths which subsequently occurred there are partly attributable to their imprudence.

Upon the death of the Lazaretto Physician and the Quarantine Master I appointed two physicians, both of whom were known to have had much experience in yellow fever, to fill the vacancies. They volunteered their services at a time when it was difficult to obtain persons properly qualified. The results proved the propriety of these appointments. Soon after they entered upon the performance of their duties, the disease was eradicated and the station restored to its usually healthy condition. Some changes seem necessary for the proper management of the quarantine. In my opinion the Quarantine Master should by law be required to be a medical man, qualified to act as an assistant to the Lazaretto Physician, and to perform the duties of that officer, in case of his absence, sickness or death. Had this been the case when the late physician died, the necessity for calling assistance from without would have been obviated, and the sickness, suffering and mortality lessened. The salary of this officer, as well as that of the Lazaretto Physician, should be materially increased, in order to retain competent and responsible men for these important positions. The salaries now paid were fixed many years ago, and are inadequate compensation for the risks and services required.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the members of the Board of Health for their excellent sanitary precautions and personal services during the prevalence of the epidemic, and also to the attaches of the Quarantine Station for their fearless devotion to duty in the time of danger, and their constant and self-sacrificing attention to the wants of the sick and dying. Had it not been for these faithful and efficient services, by which the progress of the fever was arrested, Philadelphia and other populous districts might have suffered a repetition of the horrors of former years when this dreaded disease made such frightful ravages.

Pardons.

Accompanying this communication will be found the report of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency towards persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of the errors of criminal jurisprudence, the relief of those who may have been "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two or five per cent. were granted.

The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. Its beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison because of its reformatory influences, and it is believed that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

A General Review.

The cheerful aspect of national affairs is a subject for congratulation. A prudent and patriotic administration has given to the country the substantial fruition of the victories obtained in the late struggle for freedom and the republic. The dissevered States have been restored to the Union; peace reigns triumphant through all our dominions; the national credit is established beyond the possibility of successful assault, and returning prosperity abounds in every State and department of the Government.

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

The doctrine of free trade, so beneficial to foreign interests and so inimical to American industry, if carried out to its legitimate results would soon cause American labor to be absolutely impoverished, reduce the free and happy millions of toilers to the degraded condition of the down-trodden population of Europe, and capital would no longer seek enterprises that rendered unremunerative. Protection to our products and manufactures, when rightly viewed, is protection to labor against competition from abroad. Labor in the United States commands higher wages than in any other country. Consequently our workingmen are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of individual and national wealth, and those nations that have most thoroughly protected it from foreign competition have been most prosperous. During the late war the talismanic influences of protection to our home industries, and upon the labor and capital invested, were obvious in developing and raising them from their paralyzed condition to the substantial prosperity which has since pervaded the country. And now, when it has been so transcendently demonstrated that we are not only able to defend ourselves, but, what is equally important, "to depend upon and live upon our own resources;" and when the advocates of free trade are endeavoring to persuade us to adopt the absurd theory that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth," why should not the wisdom of the Government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the good of the people? Why should it not protect American labor, maintain its compensation, give the producer a home market, and develop the unbounded resources of the country? The duty on tea, coffee, and tropical productions, and all inquisitorial and other taxation under the revenue laws, except upon luxuries, whisky and other liquors, and tobacco, should be repealed. Fortunately, in Pennsylvania, there is but little, if any, difference of opinion on the subject of a reasonable protective policy. You cannot legislate on this subject, but you can, and you should, instruct your Senators and request your Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to preserve us from the baneful influences of free trade, by which the emissaries of Great Britain are now, with syren songs, so anxiously and industriously endeavoring to lure us to destruction.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading, but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasures and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its results will virtually be to debase and force our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without any unnecessary delay.

THE UNPLEASANTNESSES WITH ENGLAND.

The claims against Great Britain for depredations upon the commerce of our citizens by the piratical steamship Alabama and other vessels, and the disputed rights of our fishermen in the eastern waters, are yet unsettled. The importance of these issues have caused much bitterness of feeling, and, to a considerable degree, involved the peace and honor of the country. The alleged cruel treatment by England of American citizens charged with complicity in some of the Fenian movements, equalled only by the historic horrors of Dartmouth and Andersonville, loudly call for the prompt and humane attention of our Government. These three subjects, I am informed, are now under the consideration of the National Administration, whose intention it is to settle them with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as will meet with general acquiescence and approval.

OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

I have observed with pleasure that Congress is about to provide, by legislation, for the building up and protection of the commercial marine of our country, and for postal facilities to and from foreign countries by American vessels. These measures should, and no doubt will, receive the approval of the people. It is also gratifying to find the mercantile, manufacturing, railway, and other interests of our great commercial city of Philadelphia moving with vigor, and, I am assured, with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American iron steamships to run between that city and European ports. The Legislature will, no doubt, grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and facilities which the National and State Governments may find it their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the purposes indicated would consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal, and lumber—and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics and citizens, and vastly benefit all branches of trade and industry.

THE END OF THE REBELLION.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestiges of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world an noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving the offenses and restoring to citizenship the great mass of those who warred against its peace and safety. In this regard, we have been as generous in peace as we have been invincible in war; and now but comparatively few of those who sought to dissever the Union remain as aliens and strangers to its Government. The supremacy of the laws has been maintained, and their power is no longer disputed. The passions that excited and protracted deadly strife have subsided, and we are again, practically, a homogeneous people.

There are, doubtless, here and there, some disaffected spirits, but their numbers are too few, and their power too insignificant to give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm. And even towards these, conciliation will be more productive of good results than the avenging force of triumphant power. It is greatly to be desired that universal peace, amity, and national fellowship and brotherhood should again prevail throughout our country. And the time is, I trust, close at hand when this grand and perfect consummation will be effected by universal amnesty. It would efface the last lingering distinctions which are fostered by punishment of the very few for crimes in which very many participated, and remove the last pretext for hostility against a government whose magnanimity is the crowning glory of its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the tested might and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because founded, without distinction, class, birth, or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of all its people.

NATIONAL TROOPS AT STATE ELECTIONS.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the framers of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonies against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

A good cause is often only injured by sophistical arguments. A change in international law which shall give the world the benefit of a permanent "Court of Arbitration" between nations, is exceedingly desirable. In supporting this reform, however, a speaker in this city recently urged that a similar court had been established in America between communities which are quite as populous and powerful as many States and Kingdoms in Europe—referring to the formation of the United States Supreme Court—to adjudicate differences and disputes between the States of this Union. He compared the territory of Texas with that of France, the population of New York with that of Sweden, and the wealth of our separate States with the resources of individual kingdoms or States in Europe; and he argued that if States so powerful as ours, with different occupations, and often different races of men, are willing to submit all their differences and quarrels to a court of arbitration and implicitly abide by its decisions, then surely the second-rate powers of Europe might be expected to abide by the decisions of a court they should themselves form. And if they were willing to construct a court of arbitration and submit to its sentence or adjudication, then certainly other and greater powers might do the same.

This argument, presented with much gravity, and with an imposing array of comparison in figures of population and wealth, seems to us very like special pleading. Our States are not sovereign, like the European; they have not a past history, each of hostility to others, and of independent existence. There is no difference of creed between them, or jealousy from old struggles, or radical diversity of interests. Above all, they have come from one homogeneous people—one in language, history, and character. The Government itself sprang from the people, not the States. And our court of arbitration was but a part of our Government, formed by the people to adjudicate on a more important class of cases—not an arrangement between sovereign States, whereby they sacrificed their independence for the sake of a reasonable arbitration in their disputes. Any other theory of the Supreme Court or the Federal Government would justify secession.

A nearer analogy to our court would be the formation of a Supreme German Court in the new Empire or Confederacy of Germany. The very obstacle in Europe to such a court is precisely what we escape here. Our people are one, and we have uniform laws and the same government. No jealousy now prevents a perfect submission to the decisions of our court. But to suppose that Sweden and Switzerland and Denmark can come together and agree to a binding code of laws, as easily as New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, is to ignore the real difficulties in the way of a most necessary reform.

The obstacle which first strikes the mind against the formation of an International Court in Europe is the difficulty of securing obedience to its decisions when formed. It is said:—We had an International Court in regard to Luxemburg; in regard to the neutralization of the Black Sea and the integrity of the Danish Duchies: and of what use were its agreements? Each member of the High Court does now as it likes." We admit the weight of the objection. But all progress in the relation of nations is a result not so much of force as of public opinion. There is nothing to prevent the Germans treating their French prisoners any differently from the way in which the Romans used to treat the Carthagenian prisoners—murdering or making them slaves—except the general opinion of Europe. There is probably nothing now to prevent Germany swallowing up Denmark or Belgium but the silent decisions of that High Court which even Bismarck dreads—the general opinion of the civilized world. This opinion—the voice of common sense and universal justice—has become partly embodied now in laws which have no Sheriffs to execute and no universal Judges to proclaim. International law has no force behind it except the opinion of mankind. It commands no *posse*, controls no constable, calls upon no soldiery. It sits silent among the nations, dispensing its verdicts of justice and reason, restraining revenge and passion, softening the horrors of war, controlling popular passion, guarding the prisoner and captive, protecting the weak, shielding the wounded, and defending the rights of the peaceful and the neutral; and for all this, it has no power except the sentiment of the civilized world. If its verdicts or decisions are despised or disobeyed, the only redress is that the complainant or the injured should take the law in their own hands, and inflict their own punishment.

Now it is conceivable that a solemn congress of all European nations, meeting and forming a formal court of arbitration, with definite rights and a precise mode of procedure before it, agreeing that no quarrel should come to blows till it had been submitted to this court, and its decision had been rendered; it is conceivable, we say, and not improbable, that such a court might, even without force, come to have in Europe somewhat the weight which international law has now. It would embody the opinion of the civilized world. In a doubtful case, an ambitious potentate or an ambitious people might not venture to rush to arms directly against a verdict given by so wise, imposing, and impartial a tribunal. At all events, the waiting for a decision would give time for calm consideration, and for that sober second thought to which even ambitious rulers are not always indifferent. It is also among the possibilities of the future that the united powers of Europe might agree, after the terrible fruits of the present wars, to guarantee such a Supreme Court the force necessary to execute its decisions and thus check sudden and unprovoked wars. A reform such as this is, as the abolition of slavery looked fifteen years since, apparently far in the distance. Still an idea founded on justice and humanity needs only time—its ultimate victory is certain.

THE NEW PUCELLE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Disappointed in De Paladines, France seems to have found a new leader in a holy maid of Tours. It is indeed rather inconsistent to think of Garibaldians marching to victory under the banners of a miracle-working enthusiast, and the same people who called De Paladines a traitor because he attended a military mass taking their warlike inspiration from the visions of a devotee; but many strange things have been witnessed in France during the last five months, and stranger still may come to pass before the invaders are home again across the Rhine. There was an humble imitator of the historic Joan some weeks ago at Orleans; but she turned out to be rather a commonplace young person, who neither rode horseback, nor carried a flashing blade, nor made prophecies; she only rallied the people by a certain feminine eloquence, and then turned them over to the recruiting sergeant to practise the goose-step and the manual of arms in the ordinary prosaic fashion. The Maid of Orleans soon faded from the public view; the Maid of Tours seems to be a different and more romantic sort of creature. Born in the pious parish of Ars, where the whole population—thanks to the reputed miraculous powers of the Cure M. Vianney—have lived for years in an atmosphere of supernaturalism, believing that Heaven daily interposed to heal the sick, to straighten the deformed, to feed the starving—hearing strange voices in the air, and seeing strange and beautiful visions, and encompassed all the while by crowds of pilgrims who came in thousands to this place to be cured of their ills, or to ask spiritual counsel of the humble ascetic who passed all his days here in the service of the poor, it is only natural that from childhood she should have witnessed miraculous sights and been the heroine of wonderful legends. She was in service at Tours when the Virgin appeared and ordered her to proceed to Paris and deliver a certain message to General Trochu. The girl consulted her mistress; the mistress consulted the cure; the cure consulted the bishop; the bishop gave the young woman his blessing, and bade her do as the vision had commanded.

Thus far there is nothing extraordinary in the story. We dare say scores of excitable young French girls have believed themselves the depositaries of some divine commission, and have dreamed wild dreams, and in moments of spiritual exaltation seen unreal sights and fancied that Heaven meant them to animate and direct the defenders of their country. But this case derives its interest from the fact that so many comparatively prudent and sober people share the delusions of the obscure serving-maid, and believe that God has really chosen this means of testifying His displeasure with Bismarck and conveying to the prostrate French the promise of His assistance. The *Union* of Tours puts implicit faith in the young woman, visions and all, and gives us some curious particulars about the nature of her message. Precisely what she should say to General Trochu was not to be revealed until she arrived before the gates of Paris. There "a matron of respectable appearance" would meet her and explain the errand in full. The narrative goes on to assure us that the girl accomplished her journey and saw Trochu. We are told little about her mysterious communication, except that she announced the recapture of Orleans (which she could not then have known by any human means), predicted a successful sortie to be followed by depressing news, and declared that the Kaiser would never re-enter Berlin.

This account would have been more satisfactory if it had explained how the holy maid got through the Prussian lines (where miraculous visions would not have been of much use to her), and why the saints of the Roman calendar should take such excellent care of a nation which has just broken off a concordat and is understood to be not very devoutly inclined towards the Roman Church. But with all these defects, it finds plenty of believers, and doubtless Tours and Paris are wonderfully encouraged in consequence. We may ridicule it—as of course we shall—but the curiously exalted state of the public mind in France which welcomes such delusions is certainly worth considering. It indicates a temper strangely like the noble but unreasonable enthusiasm which gave birth to the crusades—a temper in which a people is capable of any sacrifice or any generous impulse, and entirely blind to common considerations of prudence and sound policy. People in this temper never know when they are beaten, and in dealing with them the ordinary principles of military science are entirely at fault. It is impossible not to admire their elevation of spirit, even while we grieve at their folly; but we should not forget that enthusiasm will not keep off defeat forever, and the disaster, when it can no longer be concealed, is all the more crushing in consequence of the resolution with which the people have refused to foresee it.

SAVINGS BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The proceedings just taken against the Great Western Mutual Life Insurance Company can hardly fail to set the large body of life policy-holders among us to some very serious thinking. If a company which a year ago reported itself as perfectly solvent and possessed of an unimpaired capital could, as the Great Western Mutual confessedly has done, lose in the subsequent twelve months not only its whole capital, but an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of that capital in addition, the inquiry may well be made as to the prospective soundness of all companies engaged in the same business. Of course there must be some of them worthy of confidence, and these latter ought not to suffer for the mismanagement of the rest; but how are their customers to know the difference? No one but a most expert accountant and financier can draw conclusions worth anything from the mass of figures presented by the officers of these institutions; and, admitting that their statements are honestly made up, they are perfectly valueless to ninety-nine out of a hundred people who are interested in them. The whole thing has the air of a huge confidence game, in which the policy-holders pay their money on trust; and as no claim arises on their policies till after their death, they can never know whether they are swindled or not.

It really looks as though the old-fashioned system of putting money in a savings bank was, after all, a wiser method of investing one's surplus earnings than the newer and apparently more profitable fashion of insuring one's life. Where a man is engaged in some dangerous business, or is in delicate health, the life insurance provides for his family in case of his premature death; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will leave them quite as much money by investing, year by year, in a savings bank, the amount he would pay as premiums, besides the advantage of always keeping it under his own control. As the Mississippi boatman remarked, he is not playing a game in which he must die to win. He can keep watch of his investment from day to day, and protect himself by withdrawing it if he sees anything that awakens his apprehension. But if he insures his life, he is practically without any remedy except that of losing all or nearly all he has already sunk by refusing to sink any more.

This is a good time of the year to consider this subject. The season of the year has just begun during which deposits in savings banks may be made so as to draw interest for the ensuing six months. An industrious, economical man, who is in the receipt of an income ever so little beyond his actual necessities, cannot do a better thing than to select some reputable incorporated savings institution, managed by officers whom he knows favorably, either personally or by reputation, and opening an account with it. Many a dollar which he would otherwise waste will find its way to this place of deposit, and he will be surprised and delighted, after a very short time, to find how much the aggregate of these dollars will amount to. And if, by and by, he finds a more profitable way of investing his accumulations, he can take up the whole of them not only undiminished, but with interest added. Only try it, and see how it is for yourself.

PARIS NOT YET BOMBARDED—TROCHU'S TACTICS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our special despatches from Versailles enable the reader to form a clear idea of the military situation before the French capital. Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ult., reports that the expected bombardment had not begun at that date. As a consequence of this dilatoriness the German troops were becoming dissatisfied. It appears, however, that the failure to bombard was due to causes which will probably protect Paris from a storm of shot and shell for some time yet. The Germans have not a sufficient number of large guns at hand, and they have been compelled to concentrate such as they have at one particular point, with the object of capturing or silencing one or more of the forts. But before they can accomplish this they must overcome obstacles which, at the present moment, appear insurmountable. Altogether, our correspondent is of opinion that the French forts will give the German batteries full employment to keep them from doing much injury to the investing line. It is true that the effectiveness and calibre of the French guns have probably been overrated; but granting this, the fact remains that while the Germans may finally succeed in reducing one or more of the forts, it will only be after a severe struggle.

This exposition puts a somewhat different feature to the situation before Paris than the previous reports had given it. In addition, it appears as if all the German armies in the open field have been thrown on the defensive. Prince Frederick Charles must now passively oppose Chanzy's army, contenting himself with preventing the French from approaching too near the besieged capital. All operations in the provinces are thus suspended until Paris falls. General Von Moltke has evidently decided that the most important thing for the Germans to do is to compel Trochu to surrender. Paris is regarded as the heart of France. Strike Paris and the whole country will yield. Such is the conclusion we draw from a perusal of our correspondent's despatch.

But may not Von Moltke be somewhat disappointed in the result of his present operations before Paris? Is it not possible that he will get the city without the garrison? A despatch from Bordeaux published on Monday contains a denial that Trochu is preparing an intrenched camp around Fort Mont Valerien, his purpose being to evacuate Paris and occupy this camp. Yesterday it was reported from London that since the abandonment of Fort Avron by the French all the forts have been silent. This silence may be very significant. It may mean that Trochu is quietly removing his artillery, ammunition, and provisions to Mont Valerien, preparatory to abandoning Paris. Such a movement would be good generalship. If, as is stated, Paris now contains provisions for the entire population and garrison for two months, the supply will enable the garrison alone to hold out for eight months longer. And besides, with the French in possession of Mont Valerien, Paris will be actually at their mercy. In a few days, however, we shall doubtless learn what the tactics of Trochu are—whether he proposes to remain in the city and fight to the last or to abandon the place and retire to the great fortress, the shadows of whose guns fall almost across the bastions surrounding Paris.

THE LOGIC OF MURDER.

From the N. Y. World.

The "dishonored" husband who occasionally takes such explosive methods of advertising the general public of a dishonor rather his wife's than his own has just been outdone in California by the injured brother. It seems that young Mr. Gunn, of San Francisco, some days ago received a letter which, with the modesty of true beneficence, the writer omitted to sign, kindly mentioning, as a fact that must be gratifying to a brother's feelings, that one Mr. Murphy had seduced the sister of Mr. Gunn fifteen years before. Mr. Gunn, to whom this was the first announcement of a circumstance of some natural interest to the Gunn family, sought his sister and ascertained from her that his correspondent's information was correct. With that thoughtful tenderness for his sister's welfare which is so beautiful in brothers, Mr. Gunn then perforated Mr. Murphy, and related the whole story to the authorities, and through them to the general public, whose opinion, in San Francisco, we are told "fully justifies" him.

Of course, if a man considers that his sister's shame is a legitimate subject of public curiosity, and having, after fifteen years of what appears to have been correct conduct on her part, heard from some scoundrel of her early error, scorns to confine the knowledge to his own breast and compels the attention of his fellows to it, nobody can say him nay. But when he kills another upon the pretext thus furnished him it is evident that the wrong is not in any way mitigated, but in every way intensified. The sister who might have led the rest of her life blamelessly, is held up by what purports to be brotherly love to public scorn. The man who had done her the injury which her "avenger" alone made an irreparable injury, is dead. Gunn himself, whether or not he is acquitted, has rendered himself a social outlaw. And the only person who has gained anything by the transaction is the wretch who wrote the letter which brought on the tragedy. He has fed fat the grudge which he certainly bore to Murphy, and which it is very probable he bore to Gunn's sister, and Gunn has become his cat's-paw, and taken the vengeance the other was too cowardly to take for himself.

As for Gunn's motive, it is clear from the whole story that his sister's good name and his own—everything that was at stake for him, and might have been saved—has been lost by this slaughter. He acted neither from reflection, nor from love, nor from an intelligible pride, but simply from the reckless fury which makes all murderers what they are, and which it is the care of government and society to bridle. It is only by learning to bridle it that a man deserves to be called a civilized being, and for letting it loose he deserves to be called a savage.

On Sunday night, a day after this murder in San Francisco, there was a murder in some ways similar in Brooklyn. Moylan killed Haggerty in what at first appeared a drunken quarrel, but what turned out to be the fulfilment of a feud. The men had been enemies for years. The origin of their enmity was "a love affair." The unsuccessful man hated his successful rival, and nursed his hatred until it has now broken out in murder. Yet the same man who will see that Moylan is a savage, and demand his execution, will say that Gunn is a hero and demand his acquittal, because Gunn presents himself as the champion of a woman's honor, and although his swiftness to shed blood alone has ruined her honorable name forever.

There is no safe rule but this, that the vendetta is a barbarity of which the frequent practice discredits and the universal sanction destroys the claim of a nation to civilization, and that private vengeance is always a proper object of public retribution.

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

We see a report of very indecorous behavior at New York on the occasion of a meeting of the "American Institute" designed to take from Philadelphia the precedence claimed by the last-named city in organizing a centennial celebration for 1876. It was some time since proposed to organize a general celebration of the industry of the country at Philadelphia, and various municipal steps have been taken to that end. Mr. Morrell has also introduced a bill into the House of Representatives authorizing such celebration, though, we believe, not proposing to make any expenditure on the part of Congress. Up to a few days since, we had not supposed there would be a suggestion to hold a celebration at any other point than Philadelphia, but suddenly a meeting of the American Institute at New York is held to claim that the original proposition belonged to that society, that the Institute exhibitions for a long series of years have entitled it to eminence in that line, and that Congress should pass Mr. Cleveland's bill, and not Mr. Morrell's bill.

But we fear that Mr. Alanson Nash spoiled the opportunity opening so happily for the American Institute. In all our experience of disorderly proceedings, nothing so extreme as the contest Mr. Nash got up in that meeting has been known. Vehement as the controversy was, we are wholly unable to ascertain what it was about; but a contest there was. Mr. Nash refused to be put down, and he refused to be put out. A vote was taken on his expulsion, which expulsion was duly ordered—28 to 9; but still Mr. Nash held his position inside the room as a spectator, however the chairman resisted.

The slight clue given in the report of this meeting to the cause of such fierce contention suggests an entanglement of the site of the proposed celebration with the cattle-yards in the neighborhood of 99th street, as a job in which the money and means of the Institute would be irretrievably sunk. To prevent such a job, and such irretrievable sinking of money, let the centennial be held at Philadelphia. Mr. Alanson Nash does not live there, nor does any other contentious man of the sort.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
} Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
12 5 6ot

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,337 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,336 34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$706,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,327
Premiums in course of transmission	83,198
Chattled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,308 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwsly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 $600 388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 139 MARKET Street. 2 17 1my

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 24

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, January 6, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, January 2.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, saturday, January 7, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 88 1y6

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following gentlemen were elected managers to serve for the present year at the annual meeting of the contributors of the Northern Dispensary, No. 603 Spring Garden street, held yesterday:—George W. Tryon, John M. Ogden John Kessler, Jr., Charles M. Wagner, Dr. N. L. Hatfield, Robert Lindsay, Josiah Bacon, George F. Lee, Samuel A. Bispham, Nathan Young, Simon W. Arnold, William Weightman, William B. Bement, William Hobart Brown, James V. Watson.

—Mr. John Brodhead, a prominent citizen of this city, and at one time President of the C mden and Atlantic road, died at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday.

—Col. John Thompson was elec'ed president, John B. McKeever, Treasurer, and Joseph W. Fleckwir, Secretary, of the Southwark Library Company at the annual meeting last evening.

—At a special meeting of the Diligent Engine Company, held last evening, it was resolved to offer the use of their apparatus and the services of the members to the Board of Fire Commissioners, until the paid department is ready for service.

—At the Southern Dispensary last year there were 5035 patients treated, and 9323 prescriptions compounded.

—The city ice boat found the "Horseshoe" choked with drift ice yesterday.

—One of the handsomest banking houses in Philadelphia is that of Mr. Harrisson Grambo, No 530 Walnut street. For elegance in the matter of fitting up, completeness, and convenience of arrangement, and striking and *recherche* appearance, it is certainly unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the city. Taste and elegance are everywhere visible in it, even in the minutest particular. The desks, counters, etc., of the counting-room are splendid specimens of mechanical skill. A gold indicator is in this room, with direct telegraphic communication with New York, which marks with punctuality the changes and fluctuations in the gold market of that city. Large, richly finished blackboards are also conspicuously placed there, whereon are marked the sales at the stock boards of all local and general stocks, and every other accessory is in perfect keeping with the general character of the place. In the rear of this room is the private apartment of Mr. Grambo, which is also splendidly fitted up, and there it is that Mr. Grambo transacts the large and constantly increasing business that his energy, tact, and enterprise have secured for him.

Domestic Affairs.

—The total debt of Virginia is $41,391,000.

—The revenue stamp contract will be awarded in a day or two.

—Attorney-General Akerman has purchased a home near Cartersville, Ga.

—The internal revenue receipts amounted to nearly one million dollars yesterday.

—A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, all the members excepting Mr. Akerman being present. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

—Lewis Tappan, Esq., the venerable anti-slavery reformer, was stricken with paralysis while making a New Year's visit, and his recovery is doubtful.

—Senator Sherman estimates the revenue for the present year at $320,000,000, and says that the appropriations can be kep' below $300,000,000, including the sinking fund.

Foreign Affairs.

—There is a great scarcity of fuel at Paris.

—The funeral of General Prim was attended by a multitude of people.

—The Parisians are urging General Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force.

—The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan on the terms originally agreed to.

—The continuous victories of General Chanzy over Frederick Charles cause great enthusiasm throughout France.

—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is reported to have been summarily dismissed from his command for not keeping the French at a respectful distance.

—The London *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English ships in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment.

—The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over $200,000, has been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, with all stores on hand, for $126,000.

—King William gave a New Year's reception to the officers of the German army, in his palace at Versailles, in honor of the opening of the new year. He made a speech, in which he recounted the recent events of the war, praised the patriotism of his soldiers, and closed by asserting that no peace would be acceptable unless it be a lasting one.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement just issued:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$214,567,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,720,775,400·00
Total	$1,935,342,700·00
Interest	45,930,628·42
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent	$43,559,000·00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 4 per cent	678,362·41
Total	$58,228,362·41
Interest	446,631·29
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$7,315,922·26
Interest	631,151·35
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,101,086·00
Fractional currency	32,995,089·38
Gold certificates of deposit	26,149,000·00
Principal	422,245,175·38
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	12 895·01
Total debt—principal	2,423,7 4,060·00
Interest	47,0 2,306·14
Total cash in Areasury	$2,470,..54,360·19
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	109,802,289·95
Currency	36,284,291·49
Total amount in Treasury	$136,086,572·44
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,332,067,793·75
Debt less amount in Treasury Dec. 1, 1870	$2,334,398,494·65
Decrease during the past month	2,240,700·90
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$106,263,685·42

—A man living in Bristol, on the Virginia border, after indulging in stimulants the other day, kicked one of his acquaintances across the State line into Tennessee. For this little unlawful diversion he was first arrested and fined in Goodson, Tenn., and on his return home was arrested and fined in Bristol.

—The Cooperstown (Otsego county) *Journal* publishes a list of the deaths in that town during the year, which is a somewhat remarkable record. It shows that of the twenty persons who have died, two being young children, only seven were under sixty-two years of age; ten were seventy or upward; four were over eighty, and one was over ninety. The average age of the twenty was fifty-five years and one month. The average age of the eighteen adult persons was sixty-six years and five months. The population of the place is 3000.

THE CROCKETT MURDER.

Particulars of the Killing of Davy Crockett's Grandson.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday last says:—The particulars of the bloody and mysterious murder of Mr. J. B. Crockett, at Bradley's Landing, on the Mississippi, twelve miles above Memphis, as published in the *Avalanche* of yesterday, have caused the greatest excitement among the residents in the vicinity of the place where the deed was committed, and the most eager search is being made for the perpetrator of the murder. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and as

THE GUILTY PERSON

is supposed to be a negro of bad character who worked on an adjoining plantation, and who is reported missing, and as he is suspected of being in Memphis, several of the

FRIENDS OF THE MURDERED MAN

arrived in the city to assist the authorities in finding out the whereabouts of and identifying the guilty. Among these parties are Mr. J. C. Berry, ex-Sheriff of Crittenden county, and Mr. Charles Morris, of Pacific Place, Ark., to whom we are indebted for additional particulars of the tragedy.

THE INQUEST

on the body of the deceased was held by Mr. Mulloy, Justice of the Peace of Wappanocca township, and it was proved that the murderer struck his victim with an iron harrow tooth, while he was engaged in drawing some whisky from a barrel on board the trading boat. The first blow, which was given on the back of the head, doubtless rendered the unfortunate man unconscious, as the skull was fractured. The second blow was evidently dealt with murderous intent, as poor Crockett fell backward, as there was an ugly gash over the right eye. Not satisfied with inflicting these deadly wounds, the fiend in human shape cut the throat of his victim from ear to ear.

THE NEGRO WHO IS SUSPECTED

of doing the murder was seen going on board of Crockett's boat on the night of Tuesday by a colored woman, who also stated that she observed him examine the contents of a trunk. The trunk in question presented the appearance, on being inspected by the jurors, as if the contents had been tossed about and several carried off.

BILLS WITH SPOTS OF BLOOD ON THEM.

During the day he arrived at Mound City and paid a visit to the grocery store of Mr. J. G. Berry, where he purchased several articles and paid for them in bills that had spots of blood on them. He next wanted the captain of the ferry-boat Laura to take him to Memphis, alleging that he had important business to transact in this city. The captain refused to accede to his request, and he departed in the direction of Hopefield, and is supposed to have crossed the river at that point. The city authorities are making every effort to arrest the suspected murderer in order to bring him to justice.

DROWNED OR FROZEN.

Dreadful Accident to a Hunting Party in Georgia.

The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* of Thursday last has the following details of a most melancholy accident to a hunting party from that city:—

It is our painful duty this morning to record the most shocking accident that has occurred in this section for years. The facts, as related to us by an eye witness, are about as follows:—

On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, a party of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. W. Scott Clark, John Barclay, Dave Connor, Dr. F. G. Castlen, Henry Ells, W. T. Nelson, George C. Napier, and a colored man named Bob Banks, left here in three batteaus on a duck-hunting excursion down the Ocmulgee river. They had proceeded down the stream to what is known as Bullard's, near Barclay's plantation, when, on yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the boat in which Mr. Henry N. Ells and his servant, Bob Banks, were seated, became capsized in the river, by running against a log floating down the stream. Mr. Ells clung to his boat, but Bob grasped the log and climbed upon it. So soon as this occurred the boat in which Messrs. Connor, Nelson and Napier were seated hurried to the assistance of Ells and the negro, and in the struggle to get them out of the water, this boat was also capsized, and the water was so intensely cold that the struggle was then for life on the part of each individual, and as clinging to the boats in such cold water was certain death, each man, except the negro, struck out for the banks. Messrs. Nelson and Connor succeeded in reaching the opposite or east bank of the river, near Barclay's plantation, and after wading through a canebrake and water waist deep, and through the ice in the swamp, they managed to find their way to Mr. Barclay's house, after suffering most terribly from the cold. From thence they walked to the Macon and Brunswick Railway station and reached this city last evening.

Mr. George Napier reached the bank on this side of the river, but as he got into a most dense canebrake, and near which there is no known settlement, the greatest fears are entertained for his life. Mr. Ells was seen by Messrs. Connor and Nelson out in the river after they got ashore, and he called to them that he was going to drown, and to give his love to his wife and mother, and went down.

The colored man still clung to the floating log, but as he could not swim and was nearly frozen to death, no hopes are entertained that he is alive.

A party of gentlemen will go down on the Brunswick road this morning to recover the bodies, if possible, and to rescue Mr. Napier, if he is still alive.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A Swindling Firm in Reading—$15,000 of Goods Obtained Under False Pretense.

The Reading *Eagle* has the following:—

About a month ago two strangers came to Reading, no person knew from whence. They had circulars printed headed "Painter, Myers & Co., Dealers in Hardware, etc., Reading, Pa." They wrote to Joseph Van Clew and other wholesale hardware dealers, in Newark, N. J., asking for price lists, from which to make up orders for goods. They referred to "Hough, at Harrisburg," formerly in the hardware business but who latterly failed. The Newark business men wrote to Harrisburg, when Hough replied that the firm of Painter, Myers & Co., were "all right, and they could send them any quantity of goods." It appears it was not known in Newark that Hough had failed.

The Reading firm sent orders for goods to the value of some $15,000 and a note payable in thirty days at the First National Bank of Reading. The goods were sent by express and received by the strangers here, who took the boxes to a smoke-house on Washington street, where they repacked the goods and shipped them to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Two days ago the note in bank was protested, and last evening Mr. Van Clew came on to Reading to see what the matter was. Upon arriving here, he first discovered that the firm of Painter, Myers & Co., was a myth, and that he and his friends in Newark had been swindled.

The strangers changed their boarding place three different times while in Reading. Their present whereabouts is unknown.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Failing of the Wire Bridge at Franklin, Pa.—Eleven Persons Killed or Wounded.

A fire broke out in the Marshall House, Franklin, about half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday last, which destroyed the Marshall House, the toll-house, and heated the guy cables of the wire bridge so that it fell into the river.

About twenty persons were on the bridge at the time.

The following are the names of the persons injured:—William Null, since died; Kilgore, freight agent of the Valley Road, supposed to have been killed, body not found; Mrs. McIntire and Mary McIntire, seriously injured; Harry and George McIntire, two men named Warren and Leonard and two named McCarthy, slightly injured. Charles Johnson, a small newsboy, aged about twelve and a half years, was standing near the middle of the bridge when it fell, and after falling a distance of thirty feet into the water, swam nearly across, where he was taken out insensible, but recovered in a short time. Several other parties, names not known, are supposed to have been on the bridge at the time it fell, but no bodies have yet been found. Efforts are being made to remove the wreck and recover any bodies that may be under it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·25 | MOON SETS..... 5·21
SUN SETS..... 4·48 | HIGH WATER..... —

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 5
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan. 10
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 5
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 6
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, Sagua, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Barbadoes, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, New Orleans, M. McShain.

BELOW.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 4—4 P. M.—A bark went to sea this morning, reported as the Geo. H. Jenkins.
The schr Rio Grande has gone up the bay.
Wind S. W. Thermometer, 44.

MISCELLANY.

City Ice-boat No. 1, Captain Mason, at 11 A. M. yesterday, proceeded to the Horse-shoe to break the ice.

City Ice-boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger, left yesterday morning, having in tow ship Alice M. Minot, for Antwerp.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, hence via St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, ashore near Queenstown, had on board when she left this port 224,111 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $88,200.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday—so supposed; telegraphed the Wyoming.

N. G. steamer Deutschland, at New York from Bremen, brought 156 passengers.

Br. steamer Calabria, at Boston from Liverpool via Queenstown, brought 14 cabin and 69 steerage passengers.

Schr Mary E. Simmons, at New York yesterday from Norfolk, reports:—Jan. 2, lost overboard John Smith, a sailor, of Philadelphia.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Carson, from St. Martins 20 days, with salt, at New York yesterday. Jan. 1, 25 miles north of Hatteras, saw a three-masted schr ashore on the beach, with wreckers discharging the cargo; appeared to have just gone on.

The lumber-laden schooner before reported ashore on Yarmouth flats, is the Lottie C. White, of and from St. John, N. B., for Fall River. Crew saved. The vessel has bilged.

The total number of foreign clearances at the port of Boston for the year 1870 amounts to 3304 vessels—a decrease of 64 vessels compared with 1869.

The steamers Ironsides and Vanderbilt made an unsuccessful attempt to cut through the ice in the Potomac on Sunday, and got as far down as the channel of the Eastern Branch, when, finding the ice somewhat thicker and considerably stronger than above, they were obliged to abandon the effort, and returned. Another attempt was made on Monday morning, and the steamer succeeded in cutting her way through.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on Jefferson street and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Jefferson street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-eighth ward.

Institute street, from Columbia avenue to Berks street, Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards.

Waln street, from Mulberry to Unity street, Twenty-third ward.

Bath street, from Sorrell to Ann street, Twenty-fifth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve of the Contract of William R. Frazier for the Erection of a School-house on the Northeast Corner of Thirty-eighth and Story Streets, and of the Sureties Therefor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the fourteenth day of December, 1870, between William R. Frazier of the one part and the city of Philadelphia of the other part, for the erection and construction of a new school building at the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth and Story streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and the sureties therefor, P. L. Hollis and Chalkley White, be and the same are hereby approved.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby requested to make monthly returns to the Department for Supplying the City with Water of the amount collected for iron pipe laid in the various streets of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gen's' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw1

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y SILVER WARE.
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,

Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

75 Cents Per Pair,

For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
12 22 4t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

1870 NOVELTIES 1871
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
PARIAN, BRONZE
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL,
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
11 9 wtf PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
4 24 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5 30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9 30 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·38 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
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Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·38 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 4,
Boucicault's thrilling drama of
"THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Ann Chute
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Miles Na Coppaleen
J. E. Nagle as.....Danny Mann
H. B. Phillips as.....Father Tom
Lily Davenport as.....The Colleen Bawn
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 4,
first night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY;
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
which achieved at the Drury Lane Theatre a
SUCCESS UNSURPASSED
in the history of that famous establishment. The imported scenery painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
OURS. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. OURS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
OURS, OURS, OURS,
With all its Grand Effects,
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Saturday—A Great Double Bill.
On Monday next—COQUETTES.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, January 2, at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY.
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, January 9.
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND AN ENTIRELY
NEW COMPANY.
The regular sale for single nights commences on THURSDAY. 1t

MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH AND CALLOWHILL Streets.—Great Holiday Attractions. D'ATALIE, the original Iron-Jawed Man; Madlle ANGELA, the beautiful Herculean Lady; YOUNG ZEPHYR, the Athletic Prodigy, and GRAND CIRCUS TROUPE. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Reserved

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following gentlemen were elected managers to serve for the present year at the annual meeting of the contributors of the Northern Dispensary, No. 603 Spring Garden street, held yesterday:—George W. Tryon, John M. Ogden John Kessler, Jr., Charles M. Wagner, Dr. N. L. Hatfield, Robert Lindsay, Josiah Bacon, George F. Lee, Samuel A. Bispham, Nathan Young, Simon W. Arnold, William Weightman, William B. Bement, William Hobart Brown, James V. Watson.

—Mr. John Brodhead, a prominent citizen of this city, and at one time President of the C mden and Atlantic road, died at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday.

—Col. John Thompson was elec'ed president, John B. McKeever, Treasurer, and Joseph W. Fleckwir, Secretary, of the Southwark Library Company at the annual meeting last evening.

—At a special meeting of the Diligent Engine Company, held last evening, it was resolved to offer the use of their apparatus and the services of the members to the Board of Fire Commissioners, until the paid department is ready for service.

—At the Southern Dispensary last year there were 5035 patients treated, and 9323 prescriptions compounded.

—The city ice boat found the "Horseshoe" choked with drift ice yesterday.

—One of the handsomest banking houses in Philadelphia is that of Mr. Harrisson Grambo, No 530 Walnut street. For elegance in the matter of fitting up, completeness, and convenience of arrangement, and striking and *recherche* appearance, it is certainly unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the city. Taste and elegance are everywhere visible in it, even in the minutest particular. The desks, counters, etc., of the counting-room are splendid specimens of mechanical skill. A gold indicator is in this room, with direct telegraphic communication with New York, which marks with punctuality the changes and fluctuations in the gold market of that city. Large, richly finished blackboards are also conspicuously placed there, whereon are marked the sales at the stock boards of all local and general stocks, and every other accessory is in perfect keeping with the general character of the place. In the rear of this room is the private apartment of Mr. Grambo, which is also splendidly fitted up, and there it is that Mr. Grambo transacts the large and constantly increasing business that his energy, tact, and enterprise have secured for him.

Domestic Affairs.

—The total debt of Virginia is $41,391,000.

—The revenue stamp contract will be awarded in a day or two.

—Attorney-General Akerman has purchased a home near Cartersville, Ga.

—The internal revenue receipts amounted to nearly one million dollars yesterday.

—A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, all the members excepting Mr. Akerman being present. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

—Lewis Tappan, Esq., the venerable anti-slavery reformer, was stricken with paralysis while making a New Year's visit, and his recovery is doubtful.

—Senator Sherman estimates the revenue for the present year at $320,000,000, and says that the appropriations can be kept below $300,000,000, including the sinking fund.

Foreign Affairs.

—There is a great scarcity of fuel at Paris.

—The funeral of General Prim was attended by a multitude of people.

—The Parisians are urging General Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force.

—The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan on the terms originally agreed to.

—The continuous victories of General Chanzy over Frederick Charles cause great enthusiasm throughout France.

—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is reported to have been summarily dismissed from his command for not keeping the French at a respectful distance.

—The London *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English ships in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment.

—The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over $200,000, has been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, with all stores on hand, for $126,000.

—King William gave a New Year's reception to the officers of the German army, in his palace at Versailles, in honor of the opening of the new year. He made a speech, in which he recounted the recent events of the war, praised the patriotism of his soldiers, and closed by asserting that no peace would be acceptable unless it be a lasting one.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement just issued:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$214,567,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,720,775,400·00
Total	$1,935,342,700·00
Interest	45,930,828·49
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,550,000·00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 4 per cent	678,362·41
Total	$58,228,362·41
Interest	446,631·29
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$7,315,922·26
Interest	631,151·35
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,101,086·00
Fractional currency	32,995,089·38
Gold certificates of deposit	26,149,000·00
Principal	422,245,175·38
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	17,695·01
Total debt—principal	2,423,1 4,060·00
Interest	47,0 2,306·14
Total cash in Areasury	$2,470,1 4,360·19
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	109,802,289·95
Currency	30,284,291·49
Total amount in Treasury	$138,086,572·44
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,332,067,793·75
Debt less amount in Treasury Dec. 1, 1870	$2,334,398,494·65
Decrease during the past month	2,240,700·90
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$106,265,685·42

—A man living in Bristol, on the Virginia border, after indulging in stimulants the other day, kicked one of his acquaintances across the State line into Tennessee. For this little unlawful diversion he was first arrested and fined in Goodson, Tenn., and on his return home was arrested and fined in Bristol.

—The Cooperstown (Otsego county) *Journal* publishes a list of the deaths in the town during the year, which is a somewhat remarkable record. It shows that of the twenty persons who have died, two being young children, only seven were under sixty-two years of age; ten were seventy or upward; four were over eighty, and one was over ninety. The average age of the twenty was fifty-five years and one month. The average age of the eighteen adult persons was sixty-six years and five months. The population of the place is 3000.

THE CROCKETT MURDER.

Particulars of the Killing of Davy Crockett's Grandson.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday last says:—The particulars of the bloody and mysterious murder of Mr. J. B. Crockett, at Bradley's Landing, on the Mississippi, twelve miles above Memphis, as published in the *Avalanche* of yesterday, have caused the greatest excitement among the residents in the vicinity of the place where the deed was committed, and the most eager search is being made for the perpetrator of the murder. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and as

THE GUILTY PERSON

is supposed to be a negro of bad character who worked on an adjoining plantation, and who is reported missing, and as he is suspected of being in Memphis, several of the

FRIENDS OF THE MURDERED MAN

arrived in the city to assist the authorities in finding out the whereabouts of and identifying the guilty. Among these parties are Mr. J. G. Berry, ex-Sheriff of Crittenden county, and Mr. Charles Morris, of Pacific Place, Ark., to whom we are indebted for additional particulars of the tragedy.

THE INQUEST

on the body of the deceased was held by Mr. Mulloy, Justice of the Peace of Wappanocca township, and it was proved that the murderer struck his victim with an iron harrow tooth, while he was engaged in drawing some whisky from a barrel on board the trading boat. The first blow, which was given on the back of the head, doubtless rendered the unfortunate man unconscious, as the skull was fractured. The second blow was evidently dealt with murderous intent, as poor Crockett fell backward, as there was an ugly gash over the right eye. Not satisfied with inflicting these deadly wounds, the fiend in human shape cut the throat of his victim from ear to ear.

THE NEGRO WHO IS SUSPECTED

of doing the murder was seen going on board of Crockett's boat on the night of Tuesday by a colored woman, who also stated that she observed him examine the contents of a trunk. The trunk in question presented the appearance, on being inspected by the jurors, as if the contents had been tossed about and several carried off.

BILLS WITH SPOTS OF BLOOD ON THEM.

During the day he arrived at Mound City and paid a visit to the grocery store of Mr. J. G. Berry, where he purchased several articles and paid for them in bills that had spots of blood on them. He next wanted the captain of the ferry-boat Laura to take him to Memphis, alleging that he had important business to transact in this city. The captain refused to accede to his request, and he departed in the direction of Hopefield, and is supposed to have crossed the river at that point. The city authorities are making every effort to arrest the suspected murderer in order to bring him to justice.

DROWNED OR FROZEN.

Dreadful Accident to a Hunting Party in Georgia.

The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* of Thursday last has the following details of a most melancholy accident to a hunting party from that city:—

It is our painful duty this morning to record the most shocking accident that has occurred in this section for years. The facts, as related to us by an eye witness, are about as follows:—

On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, a party of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. W. Scott Clark, John Barclay, Dave Connor, Dr. F. G. Castlen, Henry Ells, W. T. Nelson, George C. Napier, and a colored man named Bob Banks, left here in three batteaus on a duck-hunting excursion down the Ocmulgee river. They had proceeded down the stream to what is known as Bullard's, near Barclay's plantation, when, on yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the boat in which Mr. Henry N. Ells and his servant, Bob Banks, were seated, became capsized in the river, by running against a log floating down the stream. Mr. Ells clung to his boat, but Bob grasped the log and climbed upon it. So soon as this occurred the boat in which Messrs. Connor, Nelson and Napier were seated hurried to the assistance of Ells and the negro, and in the struggle to get them out of the water, this boat was also capsized, and the water was so intensely cold that the struggle was then for life on the part of each individual, and as clinging to the boats in such cold water was certain death, each man, except the negro, struck out for the banks. Messrs. Nelson and Connor succeeded in reaching the opposite or east bank of the river, near Barclay's plantation, and after wading through a canebrake and water waist deep, and through the ice in the swamp, they managed to find their way to Mr. Barclay's house, after suffering most terribly from the cold. From thence they walked to the Macon and Brunswick Railway station and reached this city last evening.

Mr. George Napier reached the bank on this side of the river, but as he got into a most dense canebrake, and near which there is no known settlement, the greatest fears are entertained for his life. Mr. Ells was seen by Messrs. Connor and Nelson out in the river after they got ashore, and he called to them that he was going to drown, and to give his love to his wife and mother, and went down.

The colored man still clung to the floating log, but as he could not swim and was nearly frozen to death, no hopes are entertained that he is alive.

A party of gentlemen will go down on the Brunswick road this morning to recover the bodies, if possible, and to rescue Mr. Napier, if he is still alive.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A Swindling Firm in Reading—$15,000 of Goods Obtained Under False Pretense.

The Reading *Eagle* has the following:—

About a month ago two strangers came to Reading, no person knew from whence. They had circulars printed headed "Painter, Myers & Co., Dealers in Hardware, etc., Reading, Pa." They wrote to Joseph Van Clew and other wholesale hardware dealers, in Newark, N. J., asking for price lists, from which to make up orders for goods. They referred to "Hough, at Harrisburg," formerly in the hardware business but who latterly failed. The Newark business men wrote to Harrisburg, when Hough replied that the firm of Painter, Myers & Co., were "all right, and they could send them any quantity of goods." It appears it was not known in Newark that Hough had failed.

The Reading firm sent orders for goods to the value of some $15,000 and a note payable in thirty days at the First National Bank of Reading. The goods were sent by express and received by the strangers here, who took the boxes to a smoke-house on Washington street, where they repacked the goods and shipped them to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Two days ago the note in bank was protested, and last evening Mr. Van Clew came on to Reading to see what the matter was. Upon arriving here, he first discovered that the firm of Painter, Myers & Co., was a myth, and that he and his friends in Newark had been swindled.

The strangers changed their boarding place three different times while in Reading. Their present whereabouts is unknown.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Falling of the Wire Bridge at Franklin, Pa.—Eleven Persons Killed or Wounded.

A fire broke out in the Marshall House, Franklin, about half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday last, which destroyed the Marshall House, the toll-house, and heated the guy cables of the wire bridge so that it fell into the river.

About twenty persons were on the bridge at the time.

The following are the names of the persons injured:—William Null, since died; Kilgore, freight agent of the Valley Road, supposed to have been killed, body not found; Mrs. McIntire and Mary McIntire, seriously injured; Harry and George McIntire, two men named Warren and Leonard and two named McCarthy, slightly injured. Charles Johnson, a small newsboy, aged about twelve and a half years, was standing near the middle of the bridge when it fell, and after falling a distance of thirty feet into the water, swam nearly across, where he was taken out insensible, but recovered in a short time. Several other parties, names not known, are supposed to have been on the bridge at the time it fell, but no bodies have yet been found. Efforts are being made to remove the wreck and recover any bodies that may be under it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON SETS	5·21
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TAPPAN, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 5
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan. 10
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 5
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 6
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, Sagua, J. Hough & Morris.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Barbadoes, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, New Orleans, M. McShain.

BELOW.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 3—4 P. M.—A bark went to sea this morning, reported as the Geo. H. Jenkins.
The schr Rio Grande has gone up the bay.
Wind S. W. Thermometer, 44.

MISCELLANY.

City Ice-boat No. 1, Captain Mason, at 7 A. M. yesterday, proceeded to the Horse-shoe to break the ice.

City Ice-boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger, left yesterday morning, having in tow ship Alice M. Minot, for Antwerp.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, hence via St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, ashore near Queenstown, had on board when she left this port 224,011 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $58,200.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday—so supposed; telegraphed the Wyoming.

N. G. steamer Deutschland, at New York from Bremen, brought 156 passengers.

Br. steamer Calabria, at Boston from Liverpool via Queenstown, brought 14 cabin and 69 steerage passengers.

Schr Mary E. Simmons, at New York yesterday from Norfolk, reports:—Jan. 2, lost overboard John Smith, a sailor, of Philadelphia.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Carson, from St. Martins 20 days, with salt, at New York yesterday. Jan. 1, 25 miles north of Hatteras, saw a three-masted schr ashore on the beach, with wreckers discharging the cargo; appeared to have just gone on.

The lumber-laden schooner before reported ashore on Yarmouth flats, is the Lottie C. White, of and from St. John, N. B., for Fall River. Crew saved. The vessel has bilged.

The total number of foreign clearances at the port of Boston for the year 1870 amounts to 3304 vessels—a decrease of 64 vessels compared with 1869.

The steamers Ironsides and Vanderbilt made an unsuccessful attempt to cut through the ice in the Potomac on Sunday, and got as far down as the channel of the Eastern Branch, when, finding the ice somewhat thicker and considerably stronger than above, they were obliged to abandon the effort, and returned. Another attempt was made on Monday morning, and the steamer succeeded in cutting her way through.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water-pipe on Jefferson street and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Jefferson street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-eighth ward.

Institute street, from Columbia avenue to Berks street, Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards.

Waln street, from Mulberry to Unity street, Twenty-third ward.

Bath street, from Sorrell to Ann street, Twenty-fifth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Approve of the Contract of William R. Frazier for the Erection of a School-house on the Northeast Corner of Thirty-eighth and Story Streets, and of the Sureties Therefor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the fourteenth day of December, 1870, between William R. Frazier of the one part and the city of Philadelphia of the other part, for the erection and construction of a new school building at the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth and Story streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and the sureties therefor, P. L. Hollis and Chalkley White, be and the same are hereby approved.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby requested to make monthly returns to the Department for Supplying the City with Water of the amount collected for iron pipe laid in the various streets of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

WANBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT street, next door to the Post Office. rp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc, Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESTNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets.
3 2 1y

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at
75 Cents Per Pair,
For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.
They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1 87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
12 22 4t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

1870 NOVELTIES 1871
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
PARIAN, BRONZE
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL,
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESTNUT ST., 707
11 9 stf PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
4 24 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5 30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9 30 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horners-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
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Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 4,
Boucicault's thrilling drama of
"THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as ..... Ann Chute
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as ..... Miles Na Coppaleen
J. E. Nagle as ..... Danny Mann
H. B. Phillips as ..... Father Tom
Lily Davenport as ..... The Colleen Bawn
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 4,
first night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY;
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
which achieved at the Drury Lane Theatre a
SUCCESS UNSURPASSED
in the history of that famous establishment. The imported scenery painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
OURS. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. OURS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
OURS, OURS, OURS,
With all its Grand Effects,
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Saturday—A Great Double Bill.
On Monday next—COQUETTES.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, January 2, at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, January 9,
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND AN ENTIRELY
NEW COMPANY,
The regular sale for single nights commences on THURSDAY. 1t

MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH AND CALLOWHILL Streets.—Great Holiday Attractions. D'ATALIE, the original Iron-Jawed Man; Madlle ANGELA, the beautiful Herculean Lady; YOUNG ZEPHYR, the Athletic Prodigy, and GRAND CIRCUS TROUPE. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page we publish the annual message of Governor Geary as transmitted to the Legislature to-day. The Governor gives a general review of the affairs of the State, and touches upon a number of important topics connected with the public welfare, and we commend the message to the thoughtful attention of our readers. In regard to the finances of the State the Governor makes a satisfactory report. He says that every demand upon the Treasury for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, so that a public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth has been inspired which enables them to command the highest premium in the market. On the 15th of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was $37,704,409·77. Since then and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of $6,592,747·87 has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is $1,702,879·05. The general desire for a Constitutional Convention is strongly endorsed by the Governor, who sets forth the inconvenience of the present patchwork condition of the Constitution, caused by the numerous important amendments that have been made since the last Constitutional Convention in 1838. The labors of the commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of the Commonwealth are referred to with satisfaction, and, in the opinion of the Governor, the work has been well performed. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated, and arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages. The prosperous condition of our common school system is alluded to in the message, and a number of suggestions for its improvement are offered. A satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of the schools for soldiers' orphans is also made. The Governor makes a brief statement in regard to our militia system, but offers no suggestions for placing it upon a better footing than it is at present. There is no doubt whatever that our militia force is not what it ought to be, and some measures for increasing its efficiency should engage the attention of the Governor and the Legislature. The importance of a geological survey of the State is urged with great force by the Governor, and no portion of the message is better worthy of the careful consideration of the Legislature than this. Until such a survey is made we cannot even approximate to a knowledge of our vast mineral wealth, and we sincerely hope that the matter will receive the attention it deserves. In regard to the question of protection for home industry the views of the Governor are sound, and he advances some unanswerable arguments against the free-trade heresy that we commend to the notice of the so-called revenue reformers. The "heathen Chinee" does not meet with the approval of the Governor, especially when he comes in the shape of a coolie under contract for a term of years, and restrictive laws that will stay the further importation of this kind of labor are recommended. The presence of United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State Governments is regarded by Governor Geary as an interference with the sovereign rights of States, and he consequently condemns in strong terms the action of Marshal Gregory in summoning a squad of marines to preserve order in the Fifth ward of this city at the last October election. We commend this portion of the Governor's message to the thoughtful consideration of President Grant and Congress, as we do also the Governor's views in regard to the propriety of holding the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

THE PARDON REPORT.

The pardon report, accompanying the Governor's message, will be found in to-day's Telegraph. It gives the names of the criminals pardoned, during the last year, in Pennsylvania, together with the alleged reasons for the exercise of Executive clemency. The general effect of such a publication is no doubt beneficial, as it inevitably imposes a check of some kind upon a power which, in its nature, is absolute. Geary is entitled to credit for reducing the average number of pardons, and for resisting the pressure which has no doubt been applied in many undeserving cases embraced in the 1240 applications which were made during the year. The list of sixty-two pardons granted also embraces a fair proportion of deserving cases, in which the Governor very properly and justly opened the prison doors. The machinery of justice, like all other machinery, sometimes gets out of order and works badly. An irate and prejudiced judge may impose too heavy a sentence, a stupid jury may render a false verdict, a vindictive prosecuting attorney may successfully institute frivolous prosecutions, and terrible mistakes may be made or stupendous wrongs be inflicted by courts and juries armed with the authority of the Commonwealth. The pardoning power erects a necessary barrier against the worst consequences of such errors, and when it is applied to their correction, either by a Governor or a court of pardons, it performs a legitimate and essential office. When pardons are granted, however, from mere caprice, or because one or more influential persons sign petitions asking for them, or because it is alleged that the health of the criminal suffers from confinement, or because one or more persons are dependent upon the criminal for support, or because the imputed offense was committed when the prisoner was intoxicated, there is constant danger that the chief aim and object of our whole system of criminal jurisprudence will be in part defeated by imprudent executive action, and we regret to notice that a considerable percentage of the pardons granted by Geary during the last year belong to this dangerous category. We doubt whether there could not have been, in any one of the 1178 applications rejected, as good reasons for a pardon advanced as those which, in a few of the sixty applications granted, were deemed sufficient. If the soundness of the Governor's reasoning and the correctness of his statements is to be tested by the Philadelphia case which has attracted more attention in this community during the last year than any other, he has failed utterly to reform the principles of administering pardons, in spite of his reduction of their number.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The House of Correction Commissioners organized promptly yesterday, by selecting Mr. A. H. Franciscus, the well-known ex-member of Select Council, as President. The work on this much-needed institution is already well under way, and within a year we may expect to see it in partial operation. Then the question of its support will naturally and necessarily arise. Such an institution should, theoretically at least, be self-supporting, but it is scarcely to be expected that such will prove to be the case at the outset, even if wise management is able to secure it in the end. Mr. Franciscus yesterday, in the course of his remarks to the commission, broached the subject which will soon engage the attention of himself and his colleagues. He stated that the House of Correction at Pittsburg is supported by a tax levied upon tavern-keepers, and declared himself in favor of a similar disposition of the money received from tavern-keepers in this city. As we have repeatedly insisted, the tavern-keepers' tax belongs properly to the City Treasury, and not to that of the State, into which it now finds its way. In 1869 it amounted, under an exceedingly loose system of collection, to $179,339·21, and in 1868 to $162,476·06. If the laws relating to the selling of liquor were strictly enforced, the proceeds would be largely in excess of these amounts, and would certainly rise above two hundred thousand dollars per annum. This money should be paid into the City Treasury, upon which falls the burden of supporting criminals and paupers, to whose ranks such large accessions are made by the liquor traffic. As much of it as may be needed should go towards the support of the House of Correction, and the surplus, if any existed, should be devoted to similar uses. It is to be hoped that the House of Correction Commission will give this subject their earnest attention, and use all legitimate means to secure such legislation as may be needed to direct the proceeds of the tavern taxes into their proper channel.

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY.

Rumors come over the sea that the Fatherland is feeling the pressure of the war only one degree less sensibly than France. While her soil is not devastated, her towns and villages are nearly depopulated of able-bodied men; her Christmas was a sad and solemn one; and the record of German mortality, arising not merely from wounds in battle but from exposure and disease, has been fearfully lengthened. The glitter of victory is fading, and men anxiously inquire not only how much has already been paid for it, but how much more blood and treasure are requisite to subdue the stubborn Frenchmen. The practical effect of these repinings is to strengthen the Republican sentiment. Germany roused herself as one man to resist French aggression. She is ready and determined to make a bold strike for future safety and for unity. She even consents to confer imperial dignities and imperial power upon King William, but let him see to it that the war ends speedily and successfully if he wishes to prolong his dynasty. At the best, we do not believe he can perpetuate it; and if Germany once fairly realizes that she can be united without an emperor, and that her emperor is making national interests subordinate to dynastic ambition, there may be a downfall of the house of Hohenzollern as well as of the house of Napoleon. The Republican spirit is gaining strength every hour in Spain, Italy, and Germany, and if a moderate degree of success attends the French experiment the foundations of every European throne will tremble. Can it be that the courtesies and mutual good feeling displayed between the German monarch and his prisoner at Wilhelmshohe are based on a belief that underlying everything else in the present war they have a common interest in keeping the millions in subjection and in maintaining imperial rule? If this suspicion permeates the German mind, the royal family of Berlin may read their fate in the history of the Bourbons and the Orleanists.

We continually receive communications asking why no legal steps are taken to punish the leaders of the riot instituted at the meeting of the return judges of the October election. If the alderman has not returned the case to court, why has he failed to make such a return? Is there no process by which Ahern can be brought before a judge and jury? Has a bill of indictment been framed and sent to the Grand Jury? If not, why not? These and similar questions are asked more frequently now than ever, in consequence of the threatened danger that the Democratic Senators at Harrisburg will reward the leader of the riot at a time when our courts should be making judicial inquiry into his imputed guilt.

How could influential politicians could steal with impunity the moneys appropriated for the nominal benefit of the Indians, and not merely steal such money, but with it buy high positions, and cut a figure before the country as aspirants for its highest honors. But checks on operations of this description are at last being established, and there is a good prospect that the day is near at hand when the political thieves can steal only from white men.

The District Attorney has issued a circular to Aldermen and committing magistrates which is the initial step of a general movement to sue out the amount due in every case of forfeited recognizance, and lively times among straw bail-goers may be anticipated. By the way, since Justice is growing vigilant in these matters, it is time to inquire when the Ahern case is coming up for trial. It is surely not possible that the meeting-room of the Board of Return Judges can be invaded with impunity, and a dangerous riot enkindled in sight of the Court of Quarter Sessions, without some legal cognizance of such an event being taken.

The true end of government is to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. Our own republic, in all its ramifications, was started, and for some years was administered, in accordance with this beneficent principle. But fools and rascals have thrown it off the right track, and now-a-days it is the absorbing idea of the controlling politicians to devise schemes and pretexts for plundering the public.

Experts of other cities consider the Gas Ring of Philadelphia the biggest thing ever set up in their line, and they burst with envy when they consider the magnificent opportunities afforded here for charging a high price for gas that is manufactured cheaply, and for the enrichment of the favored hangers-on, confidants, and wire-pullers connected with the Gas Works.

There is a great deal of talk about economy in national, State, and city affairs, but there has scarcely been a vigorous, determined, wise, and thoroughly honest effort yet made in any one department. Everywhere the same fearful story is repeated—office-holders and contractors grow rich, while the burdens of tax-payers become insupportable.

The worthlessness of office-holders, legislators, Congressmen, etc., through a series of years has borne an inverse ratio to their salaries and stealings. Ever since they have set their wits to work to make money out of politics, statesmanship has faded out of sight until it has nearly become a lost art.

If you want to control the delegate elections of the Republican party, and to insure a profitable nomination for yourself or your particular friends, you must become one of the wire-pullers of the Gas Ring.

If you want to get a good, fat office—one of the real, profitable, big-salaried Row offices—work your way into the Gas Ring.

The Construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.—The charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad contains the following important section:—And be it further enacted, That said Northern Pacific Railroad shall be constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, with all the necessary draws, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turnouts, stations, and watering places, and all other appurtenances, including furniture and rolling stock, equal in all respects to railroads of the first class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, manufactured from American iron. And a uniform gauge shall be established throughout the entire length of the road. And there shall be constructed a telegraph line of the most substantial and approved description, to be operated along the entire line: Provided, That the said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company" to permit any other railroad, which shall be authorized to be built by the United States or by the Legislature of any Territory or State in which the same may be situated, to form running connections with it on fair and equitable terms.

NOTICES.

SKATING JACKETS.
SKATING JACKETS.

SKATING JACKETS.
SKATING JACKETS.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
HAVE

A fine assortment of these seasonable and comfortable Coats, selling at half-price,

THEY ARE HEAVY AND WARM

As an overcoat, but shorter, and are worn by many as the only out-of-doors coat, being found warm enough, and much more convenient than the overcoat for business, and

MUCH CHEAPER.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

DUVILLARD.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARY JACOBS DUVILLARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of Mrs. Mary H. Bell are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Church. 1*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
DECEMBER 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,480,093·97
Due by banks	324,316·29
Notes and checks of other banks	893,219·07
Specie	169,270·68
Legal-tender notes	894,154·00
	$5,563,054·01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	500,000·00
Discount and interest, and profit and loss, less expenses	86,200·81
Circulation outstanding	592,200 00
Unpaid Dividends	53,587·75
Individual Depositors	2,944,065·25
Due to banks	406 979·22
	$5,563,054·01

Affirmed: W. L. SCHAFFER,
1t Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed necessary for the same. All companies or individuals in replying to said application are requested to state the kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condition they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.

JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. 1 4 6t

☞ FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY Professor LEEDS, THURSDAY EVENING, January 5. Subject—"Pennsylvania's Ancient Sea."

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

President's Veto Message.

Army Examining Board Dissolved.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Important Railway Injunction.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Veto of the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following is the veto sent by the President to the House to-day:—

To the House of Representatives:—I herewith return without my approval the House bill No. 1395, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Cooper, Gorham A. Jones, Jerome Rowley, William Hannegan, and John Hannegan," for the following reasons:—The act directs the discontinuance on an action at law said to be now pending in the United States District Court for the Northern district of Ohio for the enforcement of the bond executed by said parties to the United States, whereas, in fact, no such suit is pending in the District Court, but such a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Sixth Circuit and Northern District of Ohio. Neither the body of said act, nor the proviso, refers to the obligors in said bond, who are released from all liability to the United States on account thereof, to abandon or release their pretended claim against the Government. Since these parties have gone to Congress to ask relief from liability for a large sum of money on account of the failure of the principals in the bonds to execute their contract, it is but just and proper that they, at the same time, should abandon the claim heretofore asserted by them against the Government, growing out of the same transaction.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, January 4, 1871.

The House Unable to Procure a Quorum.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House, after vainly endeavoring to procure a quorum for an hour and a half, were compelled to adjourn. Mr. Banks gave notice that he would report the San Domingo resolution from his committee on Monday next.

The New Five Per Cents.

The Senate passed without opposition Boutwell's recommendation for three hundred millions additional five per cent. bonds. The Ways and Means Committee have virtually agreed to report it.

Mr. Trumbull's Bill.

making it a misdemeanor for Senators or members of Congress to recommend persons for office, meets with considerable opposition in the Senate to-day.

Democratic Caucus.

After the House adjourned the Democratic members held a caucus to determine what course to pursue relative to San Domingo.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Army Examining Board

convened under the act of July 15, 1870, section 11, of which General Hancock was President, was dissolved to-day by special order No. 1 from the War Department, and the generals composing it ordered to their respective commands. The board has reported unfavorably upon 25 cases and favorably upon 21. Four cases were returned to the Adjutant-General's office as not being acted upon. Thirty cases were withdrawn from the board by the War Department, and seven officers failed to answer the summons.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day made a report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or to become due for interest may be paid, and shall constitute a lien on all lands which have been or may be so granted, and which remain undisposed of by the company. This, the committee say, simply gives the United States a mortgage for the debt due from their debtors.

FROM THE WEST.

Extensive Fire in Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Seven houses were burned at Sedalia, Missouri, on Monday morning. The principal losers are Kruckhouse & Co., dry goods, $25,000, insured for $5000; Low & Pinkington, agricultural implements, $20,000, insured for $7000; Baker and Blacker, same business, $30,000, insured for $10,000; Cummings & Co., $5000, insured for $1500. The Odd Fellows Hall and the office of the Deputy U. S. Assessor were also destroyed. Nothing was saved. The total loss is fully $50,000; total insurance, $23,000.

Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—Judge Taft, of the Superior Court, delivered an opinion, on the opening of the General Term this morning, on the constitutionality of the act authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds amounting to $10,000,000 for building the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, sustaining its constitutionality. The case has been under advisement since last summer, having been submitted by agreement in order to get the law passed upon by the courts to fully prepare the way for the issue of bonds.

Fire in Cincinnati.

A frame building belonging to E. A. Ferguson, occupied by Frank Kiser, cigars, and D. L. Billigham, meat, was burned early this morning. Loss about 4000.

Obituary.

C. W. Deland, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant, died last night.

Michigan Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 4.—The House met at 11 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. McCarthy. The roll was called and members presented their credentials and were sworn in. The Senate organized by the election of the officers nominated in Republican caucus last night. Both houses took a recess until 2 o'clock. The Governor's Message will probably be read this afternoon. The Senatorial contest seems to be narrowing down.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The Massachusetts Legislature met to-day and promptly organized by re-electing the officers of last year. H. H. Coolidge received the unanimous vote of the Senate for President, and the House elected Harvey Sewell Speaker, with but five dissentients. After organization both branches proceed to Old South Church to hear the annual sermon.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

Concord, N. H., Jan 4.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioner met to-day. The decision of Governor Stearns to retire brings forward a score of aspirants, with active lobbying. The surroundings of the Convention are lively. Hon. W. H. H. Hackett, of Portsmouth, presides.

James Pike, of South New Market, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

New York, Jan. 4.—There were fourteen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $3,227,850, from 107·90 @ 107·94. The awards will be $2,603,000 at 107 93-8 107·40.

Railway Injunction.

New York, Jan. 4.—Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, this morning issued an injunction against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt. The order is returnable on the 14th inst.

This morning Judge Badie rendered his decision, and allowed the writ of certiorari applied for against the Mayor and Common Council of Hoboken to remove into the Supreme Court the resolution directing the Street Commissioners to remove the Erie Railway track from Seventeenth street, Hoboken. The allowance of the writ stays all proceedings under the resolution until the matter is decided by the Supreme Court.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The greater portion of the session in the Senate was occupied by the reading of the Governor's Message.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, showing the tolls received on the Lehigh during 1870 to be $347,132.

The following resolutions were read:—

By Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report a bill to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. Postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Strang.

By Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, providing for the publication of a daily record. Postponed for the present on motion of Mr. Reinoehl.

By Mr. Hewit, an act to allow the Commissioners to revise the civil code until the first day of next March to make their report. Passed.

Mr. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented the annual message of John W. Geary, which was read.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Public Buildings—The Contest in the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

To-day at noon the court sat to hear the arguments of counsel in the matter of the public buildings to be erected in Broad street. The case is in the Nisi Prius upon petitions for injunctions, and the full court hears it at the request of the Chief Justice, so that the decision upon this hearing will most probably be final. There are two bill in equity filed by the complainants, residents upon Broad street, and tax payers, one praying an injunction against the Commissioners of Public Buildings to restrain them from erecting the new edifices on the Penn Squares, and the other praying an injunction against Common Councils to restrain them from levying the special tax for 1871, with which to defray the expense of the work. Then there are third parties, owners of property near Penn Squares, who desire the buildings to be erected and are therefore permitted, with the Commissioners and Common Council, to resist the efforts of the complainants.

William H. Rawle, Esq., opened the argument for the complainants. He said his clients were very much in earnest about this matter, not that they desired to retard the erection of fine public improvements in this city when such improvements were rightly and justly undertaken and accomplished, but because they believed this project to be unjust and unlawful, and therefore did not wish it to be carried out until this Court pronounced it just and lawful. The Commissioners, as constituted by the act of 1870, claimed the most unlimited supply of sovereign power; they could organize themselves in whatever fashion they chose, elect their own officers, and employ their own assistants, to be paid by the public; they could fill vacancies in their own body, could enter into all needful contracts they might deem proper for the erection of these buildings, amenable to no one under the sun, and levy any amount of tax whatever which this Court would have to enforce by its process. When looked at in its true light this was a terrible power to be vested in any one set of men living under a republican form of government, and with a democratic people. If this grant of power to levy whatever tax the Commissioners might see fit were constitutional and to be sustained, it was plain to be seen that such a tax might be called for and collected as would amount to absolute confiscation. It might be said that such a state of things would hardly exist under the management of such gentlemen as do and may compose the commission; but this was not a question of what would probably occur in pursuance to this statute, but of what could be done and justified under the act. When the engineers, architects, material, men, all such persons necessary to an undertaking like this were considered, it would not be hard to imagine that money would be spent freely and lavishly. The defendants had answered that the act of 1816 defeated the complainants' petition, because that act declared that no court sitting as a court of chancery should have power to delay, interfere with, or stop any public building in progress of erection. Such an objection was merely technical, and was met by the decision of this court in the case of Wolbert vs. the Park Commission. There Wolbert sought to enjoin the commissioners, in their work of enlarging the park, from opening his icehouse, which was upon the appropriated ground; and Judge Sharswood dismissed his bill because at the time of filing his petition the public work was actually in progress, and this decision was afterwards affirmed by a *per curiam* opinion. The act of 1846 simply meant to protect public work that was really in progress at the time the equitable interference is asked. No one could say the public buildings, the erection of which is now sought to be enjoined, are in progress, and therefore the objection fails. Again, as to the levying of the tax and its amount, the defendants had said that no court of equity had the power to regulate the discretion of any body to which an authority is delegated. Of course not. No one ever contended that this Court could put on speeches through which they would see a matter differently from other sensible people, and deny to an organization that its discretion should be thus and so. But since the decision of the registry case it could not be questioned that the Court had the power to enjoin a public officer when he stepped beyond the limit of his duty. And this was all the Court was asked to do here.

If this power of unlimited taxation which the Legislature ought to bestow upon the Commissioners was unconstitutional, it would be beyond their duty to attempt to levy it, and then the Court could prevent a great wrong by enjoining them.

At the close of our report Mr. Rawle was still speaking.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s N..2d.	100⅝	9 sh Minehill R..	50⅝
$7000 do ....1s.	100⅛	2 sh Cam & Am R.	113½
$1000 do	100⅛	200 sh O C & A R. 1s.	46
$2000 Elmira 7s.....	90½	46 do	46
$40000 Ph & E 7s. 1870,		11 do	46
lots....	86	60 sh Cata Prf..s5.	38
$1000 N Penna 7s..	93½	5 sh Leh V R....	60⅛
200 sh Read..1s.b60.	49⅞	1 sh Penna RR...	62½
8 do....c&p.	49½	46 do .....1s.	62⅝
100 ....do....c.	49⅝	100 do ....b60.	62⅝

COPARTNERSHIPS.

The firm of Elliott & Dunn is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
J. H. DUNN.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day entered into a COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 South THIRD Street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 3 6t

From this date the firms of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, Washington, and New York,

will be composed of the following partners:—

JAY COOKE,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
HENRY D. COOKE,
HANNIS C. FARNESTOCK,
PITT COOKE,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
JAMES A. GARLAND,
JAY COOKE, Jr.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 10t

A copartnership is this day formed between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.

J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.

2d January, 1871. 1 8

Notice.—The copartnership heretofore existing between J. HENRY HENTZ, WILLIAM S. HENTZ, and J. P. ROBINETT, under the firm of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., terminates this day by limitation.

The business of the copartnership will be settled up by the undersigned.

J. HENRY HENTZ,
No. 222 North SECOND Street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870.

J. HENRY HENTZ continues the business under the style of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., at the old stand, No. 222 North SECOND Street, and associates with him J. P. ROBINETT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1871. 1 2 3t

Copartnership Notice.—The undersigned entered into a Copartnership on the 15th inst. for a General Auction and Commission business, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, Jr.

HENRY W. SCOTT,
B. SCOTT, Jr.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 2 6t

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
Beautiful Ice.
Splendid Skating.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
In preparation, FIRST GRAND COSTUME FANTASTIQUE.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

A GRAND, GOOD GIFT!

Go, get it!

A gift for your Brother,
A gift for your Father,
A gift for your Book-keeper,
A gift for your Clerk,
A gift for your Salesman,
A gift for your Clergyman,
A gift for your Neighbor,
A gift for your Good Boy.

R. & W

Great Brown Hall,
603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.
R. & W.

Now Offer New Year's Presents

The most appropriate in design.
The most faultless in workmanship.
The most serviceable in construction.
The most gratifying in appearance.
The most tasteful in execution.
The most economical in price.

For Men and for Boys.

Our Fine Stock of Winter Clothes
is unapproachable in Quality,
in Variety,
in Cheapness.

Therefore we invite you to come and take it away
For New Year's presents
To your friends,
As well as
For your own use.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of Mortgages, ranging from $5000 to $10,000.
Apply to
A. FITLER,
1 2 4t No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

HARRISBURG.

THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—PHILADELPHIA IGNORED IN THE SENATE—THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT ELECTION—DISAFFECTION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—THE STATE TREASURER QUESTION—MACKEY TO BE NOMINATED — THE SELECTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1871.—The Legislature is at last organized, but it was not accomplished without some excitement in both the Senate and the House. While Philadelphia is better and more largely represented in the selection of the officers of the House than last year, she has been ignored almost completely in the Senate. The Senators outside of Philadelphia seem to have forgotten that had it not been for the Democratic workers in the First Senatorial district, they would now be in a minority—indeed, every one who has been here within the past several hours listening to the revelations of the Fourth ward crowd has become convinced that the election in that district was by no means a fair one, and that had they not so prominently interested themselves in behalf of Colonel Dechert he would have been left at home by a large plurality vote. That is the sentiment particularly of those who reside in Philadelphia and know the ability of the Alderman and his satellites for conducting elections. These men concluded that, as they had contributed so materially in placing the Democratic party in power in one branch of the Legislature, and thus giving them control of one-half of the expenditures of the State, they should have whatever positions they desired. They demanded not much, but in so doing they came in conflict with Senator Randall, of Schuylkill county, who had taken the precaution in advance to travel to the residence of every country Senator and secure his support for his man. The Philadelphians solicited the Sergeant-at-Arms and named as their man John Ahern, who is well known in the City of Brotherly Love. They demanded this position, although the salary is precisely the same as all the employes on the Hill, and would be satisfied with nothing else. Senator Randall would not yield an inch, and he held his fellow Senators to their pledges. The consequence was that at the caucus held last evening Ahern was thrown overboard, and loud were the threats made by his adherents. They asserted that they would take Colonel Dechert back home and thus prevent the Senate organizing, unless their wish was acceded to. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and the Colonel was accordingly in his seat and voted throughout with his political colleagues. The Philadelphia party left this evening for home, after having caused more consternation in the Capitol than has been witnessed since the raid which was made two years ago on a Lancaster Senator. Senator Petriken certainly has just cause to remember this early visit of the men who rule the Democratic party of Philadelphia.

The State Treasurer Question.

Now that the organization of both houses has been effected, the greatest interest will be attached to the question of the election of a State Treasurer. The question is agitating both parties, and the ingenuity of the Democrats will be particularly taxed to maintain a belligerent feeling between the friends of Messrs. Mackey and Taggart, the competing Republican candidates, hoping by this means to have their own candidate step in and obtain the cheese. The feeling created by the bolt from Mackey's nomination last year is rapidly being allayed, and there is now a good prospect of the caucus nominee receiving the unanimous vote of the Republicans. It is now positively asserted that every member of that party has expressed his determination to adhere to the decision of the caucus, and one of those who was active in promoting the defection last winter has said that he has no reason to be proud of his vote on that occasion, and will not permit himself to be placed in the same fix again. A powerful and perhaps bitter opposition to Mr. Mackey is plainly visible among others than those in the Legislature, and these people will, no doubt, again endeavor to secure a bolt. The same men prominent in Republican ranks are present in Harrisburg as they were last January, and they are endeavoring to use their utmost endeavors to prevent his nomination. But, from present appearances, that seems impossible, for a large majority of the members are in his favor. This fight is entirely personal, and is a legitimate outgrowth of the petty bickerings which possess the factions which unfortunately divide the Republican party. Among the better members there is a disposition to quiet these disturbing elements, at least as far as the State Treasurer is concerned. The proposed Constitutional Convention will undoubtedly take this matter up and provide for the choice of that officer by a direct popular vote, and thus remove the entire subject from the halls of legislation. This is the only effectual remedy for the exhibitions of shameful venality that annually attend the opening of the session.

The Selection of Committees.

Although thoroughly organized, neither house will be able to commence business until next week, when the committees will be announced. It is thought that an adjournment until Tuesday next will take place to-morrow, at least an effort to that effect will be made, in order to allow the Speakers plenty of time for the purpose of naming the various standing committees. This subject of committee making has excited little or no interest whatever, and there has not been any selections for the chairmanship of any of these bodies. It seems to be conceded that the members will be so distributed that there can be no forming of rings for corrupt purposes; at least no one set of men will be permitted to obtain possession of any one committee for personal aggrandizement. The new Speaker, while on the floor, was always recognized as one of the staunchest reformers, and was always unwilling to lend himself in any way to promote the numerous questionable schemes that were continually being striven for by designing combinations. He has promised no appointments, and in but one or two instances has he been solicited by members for position. There is scarcely any doubt that he will give entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. The same may be said of Speaker Wallace of the Senate.

—Small-pox is raging in Oregon. The papers speak of one family of eleven persons, who were all down with it at the same time.

—A lady stenographer is astonishing the old fogies in attendance at the present term of the Supreme Court in Somerset county, Maine.

—The Government has records of the graves of 315,555 Union soldiers, of whom 143,466 remain unknown.

—A writer in the Wilmington *Commercial* insists that it is the general use of tobacco that is keeping Delaware poor.

—Prof. James Russell Lowell is delivering a series of lectures on "Literature" at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

—The new hotel which Harvard College is building at Cambridge is to be called the Holyoke House.

—Dr. Beverley Randolph Wellford, one of the most eminent physicians in Virginia, died in Richmond, on Tuesday, aged seventy-four years.

—Harvard University has now 1316 students, including the undergraduates who attempted to blow up one of the college buildings the other day.

—California, looking back over 1870, rejoices that it has seen during the year the shipment of the first bale of home-raised silk, the raising of the first successful crop of cotton, and the first success in the manufacture of beet sugar.

—That poor Portland lady who recently put up the State of Maine at auction has just published what she calls a documentary history of the "redemption of the State of Maine, answering to the question of the Alabama claim."

—A little dog which was not long ago carried by railroad from Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., to Hartford, soon became homesick and silly started off alone on his way back. It took him eleven days to accomplish the forty miles.

—One home in Rensselaer county was made happy on Christmas Day by the restoration to it of a daughter who had been separated from her parents for fifteen years. She was given away by her mother when a mere child, and for twelve years her whereabouts were not known to them.

PARDONS.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S REPORT.

Whom He has Released from Durance Vile During the Year, and the Reasons Therefor.

Accompanying the Governor's message to the Legislature, published elsewhere in to-day's issue, was the annual report of the action of the Executive during the year 1870 in the matter of pardons. Altogether sixty-two pardons were granted during the year, or five per cent. of the number of applications, which reached 1240. In 1869 the number of pardons granted by Governor Geary was precisely the same.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of pardons, remissions of fines and forfeited recognizances (with the yearly average), restorations to citizenship, and death-warrants issued from the year 1791 to 1870, inclusive, together with the names of the Governors by whom they were issued:—

Years.	*No. of Years.*	*Pardons and remissions.*	*Yearly average.*	*Death warrants.*	*Restoration to citizenship.*	*By whom issued.*
1791–1799..	9	1188	132	10	..	Thomas Mifflin.
1800–1808..	9	1909	219	10	..	Thomas M'Kean.
1809–1817..	9	1555	172	6	..	Simon Snyder.
1818–1820..	3	1304	434	6	..	Wm. Findlay.
1821–1823..	3	787	262	4	..	Joseph Heister.
1824–1829..	6	821	136	7	..	John A. Shultz.
1830–1835..	6	502	83	8	..	George Wolf.
1836–1838..	3	431	108	6	..	Joseph Ritner.
1839–1844..	6	725	120	14	57	David R. Porter.
1845–1848..	4	327	81	11	35	Francis R. Shunk.
1849–1851..	3	378	126	6	29	Wm. F. Johnston.
1852–1854..	3	326	108	11	37	William Bigler.
1855–1857..	3	161	53	8	37	James Pollock.
1858–1860..	3	216	72	12	34	Wm. F. Packer.
1861–1866..	6	763	127	18	1	And. G. Curtin.
1867–1870..	4	296	74	20	1	John W. Geary.
Totals...	80	11739	146	157	231	

All the cases pardoned in Philadelphia are given below:—

6. Charles Moothart. Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. Larceny. Three years in County Prison. Pardoned January 25. Recommended by William B. Mann, J. O. Galton, Thomas Ashton, Richard B. Ott, Robert S. Garrison, David Banks, Henry L. Smith, George Carson, George Faber, Rev. Thomas Barry, and others. Reasons:—Moothart, according to the certificate of the physician and superintendent of the prison, "is far advanced in consumption, and cannot live through his term if confined in prison." Three months and eighteen days remitted. (Since reported dead.)

7. Samuel Johnson. Philadelphia, July 10, 1868. Entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal. Three years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 5. Recommended by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin; William B. Mann, District Attorney; Geo. H. Boker; William F. Small; James H. Orne; Jos. Lindsay, the prosecutor; Francis Black; Samuel Simpson; Andrew Eagan, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Johnson, previous to the commission of this act, had borne a good character; he served faithfully as a soldier, and is supposed to be innocent of the crime for which he is imprisoned. One year and five months remitted.

11. Charles Rodgers. Philadelphia, January 18, 1869. Burglary. Eighteen months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 19. Recommended by M. C. Hong, Daniel Dougherty, William Meeser, Robert Scott, John W. Donnelly, Theodore J. Ramsey, Frank Kline, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Rodgers is quite young and has hitherto borne a good reputation, and the offense was committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Five months remitted.

13. John J. Miller. Philadelphia, December 11, 1860. Setting fire to a stable and forgery. Ten years and three months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 24. Recommended by Rev. Abel C. Thomas, James Neill, Rev. G. D. Carrow, Samuel Pavonarius, George L. Dougherty, W. B. Mann, James A. Brown, and very many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—The physician and warden of the penitentiary certify that Miller is in very poor health; is rapidly failing, and cannot possibly endure longer confinement, except at the cost of his life. One year and seventeen days remitted. (Since dead.)

14. William D. Cassidy. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1870. Cruelty to a cow. Fifty dollars fine, and four months in County Prison. Pardoned March 1. Recommended by A. J. Dunn, the owner of the animal injured, he having no desire that Cassidy should be further punished. Three months remitted.

17. Augustus Daly. Philadelphia, March 16, 1869. Burglary. Two years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned March 16. Recommended by L. B. Thomas, H. D. Benner, N. D. & Ward, Alexander Cochran, Thomas Ashton, John Dubee, Daniel M. Blackburn, James P. Webb, Thomas A. Barlow, Francis D. Hamilton, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Daly is only sixteen years of age; of weak mind, and a confirmed epileptic, and was led to commit the crime through the influence of bad associates.

19. Ephraim Kemble. Philadelphia, February 2, 1869. Larceny—Carrying concealed weapons. Fifteen months in County Prison. Pardoned April 1. Recommended by W. B. Perkins, keeper of prison; Joshua T. Owen, Gideon Clark, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Kemble has since his imprisonment conducted himself in a most exemplary manner; and the ends of justice have been fully subserved by the punishment already endured. Two months remitted.

21. Nathan S. C. Folwell and C. F. Folwell. Philadelphia, April 2, 1870. Larceny. One year each in County Prison. Pardoned April 6. Recommended by Henry D. Moore, W. B. Mann, ex-Governor James Pollock, C. H. T. Collis, Joshua T. Owen, Benjamin Bullock, John Price Wetherill, George Morrison Coates, Henry H. Bingham, W. H. Harding, Jay Cooke & Co., and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Nathan S. C., one of the prisoners, is quite an old man; he never intended to commit a crime; is almost crushed by the conviction and sentence, and is a most worthy subject for executive clemency. Hon. W. S. Peirce, by whom the prisoners were sentenced, says:—"Nathan was a most pitiable object at the time of sentence."

22. John Farro, Philadelphia, September 22, 1866. Arson. Five years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned April 8. Recommended by eight of the jurors in the case; Gustavus Bergner, John White, W. W. Fenner, D. B. Brau, Jr., Matthew Murray, William R. Leeds, Richard Peltz, W. G. McMichael, and many other citizens. Reasons:—Farro has always borne a good character; the prosecution was set on foot to shield an insurance company from the payment of a just claim, and the facts proven did not sustain the indictment. One year and five months remitted.

25. Thomas Barker. Philadelphia, May 25, 1867. Murder in the second degree. Nine years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned April 21. Recommended by Chas. H. Taylor, John O'Brien, Edward Stewart, and Alexander Russell, jurymen: William R. Leeds, John Sanson, John G. Butler, David Parrell, William Hoffner, John Simon, Jason Young, D. A. Atterson, T. P. Russell, William H. Taylor, John W. Dysert, W. H. Benkert, John E. Littleton, Charles Paulbine, W. H. Bradshaw, Peter Glasgow, Allen McLean, Joseph Weimell, William Maul, John J. Kenney, James Ruh, John K. Dougherty, John Gilkey, M. N. Eberly, J. Miller, A. M. Maggi, John McQuade, A. J. McIntyre, Ellis W Colhorn, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—An intimacy of unusual character had existed between Barker and his victim up to the time of the commission of the crime, he sharing his money and home with him; he is upwards of sixty years of age; had recently become very intemperate, and at the time of the commission of the crime was very drunk, and upon becoming sober appeared to have no recollection of what had occurred; no malice or intention of wrong could be attributed to him, nor any motive assigned for the deed; he had previously borne a good character; was recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury, on account of the advanced age, declining health and penitence of Barker; and the imprisonment he has already undergone is deemed sufficient to answer the ends of justice.

33. Charles H. Roberts. Philadelphia, May 7, 1870. Obtaining property by false pretense. One hundred dollars fine, and two years and six months in County Prison. Pardoned June 4. Recommended by H. G. Sickel, D. W. Cadwalader, W. D. Moore, Alfred Marple, W. H. Force, William A. Leland, W. P. Worthington, J. H. Leedom, D. W. Earle, Alfred H. Boileau, John Lesher, William R. Tomlinson, Hugh Atkinson, Ira Hogeland, James M. Ramsey, Jr., Edward S. Bryan, William Heaton, and many other citizens. Reasons:—Roberts is a man of good character; has a family of young children dependent on him for support, who are now without a home and in destitute circumstances; he is in poor health; obtained the property of the prosecutor in an ordinary business transaction, paying for it partly in money, and giving his note for the remainder of the consideration, to enforce the payment of which, when he was unable to pay by reason of unavoidable losses in business, this prosecution was commenced; he gave up his entire property for the payment of his debts, and was in no sense guilty of any fraud in the transaction. Joseph Rambo, the prosecutor, also recommends his pardon. Two years and five months remitted.

31. Simon M. Landis. January 22, 1870. Uttering, publishing, and exposing to sale obscene printed books. Fine of five hundred dollars and one year in County Prison. Pardoned May 17. Reasons:—The book published and sold by Landis was a medical work, written by himself for the purpose of benefiting the community, and not with the intention or for the purpose of corrupting or subverting the morals of any one; his family are in very destitute circumstances, and the ends of justice have been fully met by the punishment already undergone. Eight months remitted.

[It will be noticed that, in this case, the Governor omits the county, and does not give the names of the persons who recommended the pardon.—ED.]

34. Lewis Grim, Philadelphia, March 3, 1870. Exposing a lottery policy for sale, and being concerned in managing and carrying on a lottery. Six months in County Prison. Pardoned June 6. Recommended by all the jurors: by Mahlon H. Dickinson, Alexander Adaire, George D. Martin, Joseph Hacket, W. R. Heins, Peter B. Kueckel, C. Myers, Luke V. Sutphen, John Reikhard, A. H. Shoemaker, J. H. Moore, William F. Davis, William R. Leeds, Levi Eldridge, John Reynolds, George Boyer, Patrick Kelly, F. D. Steimer, William H. Toland, and H. Yale Smith. Reasons:—Grimm has heretofore borne a good character; is very poor, a cripple, and sick; his father served through the war as a soldier, and has returned broken in health and in destitute circumstances; and the law has been fully vindicated. Two months remitted.

41. Samuel Canby. Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1869. Forgery. Twelve months in County Prison. Pardoned July 22. Reasons:—Canby is now in very feeble health; is unable to walk or stand alone; cannot live until the expiration of the sentence. Dr. R. Yale Smith and Dr. H. E. Goodman certify that his disease is incurable; and the ends of justice cannot be promoted by a longer confinement. (Since reported dead.)

49. John Moran. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1869. Larceny. Three years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned September 23. Recommended by Dennis Murphy, G. S. Button, W. H. H. Lockhart, W. J. Stephenson, Thomas Hand, John Waldman, Robert M'Bride, J. P. Luken, James Wilson, David Henry; ten of the jurors who tried the case; Hon. Leonard Myers, George P. M'Lain, T. F. Mann, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Moran was indicted, with two others, and tried in the absence of the counsel who had been retained to defend him; the jury had serious doubts of his guilt; he was but a boy; his character had been good heretofore; the affidavit of Cornelius Dunn sets forth that Moran had nothing to do with the theft of which he was convicted; he (Dunn), in conjunction with two persons named Morgan and Washmore, committed the larceny.

59. Michael Dunn. Philadelphia, August 15, 1868. Larceny. Three years in County Prison. Pardoned October 29. Recommended by Furman Sheppard, District Attorney. Reasons:—Dunn is an important witness for the Commonwealth in a prosecution for homicide, now pending in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Philadelphia; and it is necessary, in order that the administration of justice be not defeated, that he be pardoned so that he may be a competent witness in the case.

Death Warrants.

There were but three death warrants signed and issued by the Governor during the year, as follows:—

1. Albert von Bodenburg. Sentenced January 21, 1870, in Huntingdon county, for the murder of John Peightal, on November 17, 1869. Warrant issued February 11, 1870. Executed at Huntingdon on Wednesday, March 9.

2. Gotlieb Bohner. Sentenced January 21, 1870, in Huntingdon county, for the murder of John Peightal, on November 17, 1869. Warrant issued February 11, 1870. Executed at Huntingdon on Wednesday, March 9.

3. John Deall. Sentenced January 31, 1870, in Berks county, for the murder of Richard M. Harlan on October 9, 1869. Warrant issued April 9, 1870. Executed at Reading on Friday, May 13.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The exhibit of the city banks on Monday evening augurs well for the speedy return of the market to an easy condition. There has been a substantial improvement in deposits, specie, and legal-tenders, and the loans have also expanded, and as the disbursements now going on in every direction, letting loose a large amount of capital hitherto locked up, shall find their way into the banks, there can be no doubt that the loan market, in another week or ten days, will rule exceptionally easy. A very active speculative demand, however, is likely to follow if rates should fall, as they must, and this will serve to steady the market. Money is being freely offered both on call and time contracts, and rates are hardly so strong, though not materially changed.

Gold is quiet and very steady, all the sales ranging from 110½@110¾, opening and closing at 110¾.

Government bonds are in good demand and prices are a fraction higher. The Treasury is a purchaser to-day to the amount of $2,000,000.

The Stock Board was very busy this morning and prices were strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 100⅜@100¼. 99 was bid for the old bonds. Lehigh gold loan sold at 85⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$8000	City 6s, N..1s.	100⅜	5 sh	Penna R..1s.	62⅛
$7500	do .....1s.	100⅜	161	do.....1s.	62⅛
$1000	do.....	100⅛	100	do.....2d.	62⅜
$1000	do .....c.	100⅛	1	do.....	62⅜
$300	do .....c.	100⅛	100	do. .....b5.	62⅛
$600	City 6s.....	93	200	do.....850.	62
$10000	Pa & N Y C 7s	91	100 sh	Reading R.c.	49⅜
$1000	do.....	91	700	do 1s.	860. 49⅜
$900	C & A m 6s, 80	94	200	do. ...860.	49⅜
$1000	Pa R 2 mt 6s.	100¾	100	do..860wn.	49⅜
$1000	Phila & E 7s..	85½	200	do ..1s.860.	49½
$1000	do.....	85⅝	25	do.....	49⅞
$1000	do.....	85½	200	do .....1s.	49⅜81
$1000	Sun & E 7s...	102½	200	do.....1s.	49⅜81
$6000	Sch N 6s '82...	73	5	do...d b'l.	49⅞
$4000	Leh 6s gold..1s	65⅜	100	do...b5wn.	49⅞
100 sh	Leh N..b60.	33⅞	100	do..860wn.	49½
100	do.....c.	33⅜	200	do...1s.b3.	49⅞
100	do.....b30.	33⅞	100	do.... 810.	49⅜81
500	do .....c.1s.	33⅜	500	do.b30wn.1s.	49⅞
200	do.....b60.	33⅞	200	do .....2d.	49⅞
9 sh	Kens'n Bank.	121	20 sh	Minehill R...	50⅜
51 sh	C & A R..1s.	118½	39 sh	O C & A R.1s.	45¾
20 sh	Lit Sch R.1s.	42⅜	9 sh	2d & 3d St..	50⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.—Bark—Quercitron is scarce, and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 at $25@30 ₮ ton, as in quality.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and sells at 11@11½c. ₮ pound. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 Flaxseed, if here, would command $2@2·10.

The Flour market is steady, and there is a fair demand from the local trade, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Northwestern extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25 for low grades, up to $7·25, for fancy; St. Louis do. do. at $8. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat continues active at full prices, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·47@1·50; amber at $1·52@1·55; 400 bushels poor Pennsylvania red at $1·25; and some Ohio do. do. at $1·40. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 78@80c. for Southern. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78c., and 1200 bushels Western mixed at 76@77c. Oats are 1 cent higher; sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 56@57c.

Whisky is scarce and firm. Sales of 65 barrels Western iron-bound at 94c. and 600 barrels Pennsylvania do at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 4.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Isis and Faunianor, from Havana; and Cecile, from Matanzas.

Passed out, bark May Queen, for Rio; brig Peri, for Savannah; schr Nancy Smith, for Charleston.

Arrived, brig Wyoming, from Liverpool for Richmond; and bark Milner, fm Valparaiso, with guano, for orders.

Sailed, bark St. Devenie, for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... ....JANUARY 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....34 | 2 P. M.....35

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr John Bird, Sleeper, Matanzas, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, 60 hours fm Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.

Schr Albert G. Page, Haley, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Atwood & Co.

MISCELLANY.

N. G. bark Isabella, Maner, from Philadelphia via Sicily (says a Liverpool despatch of yesterday), with 214,509 gallons petroleum, for Bremen, is ashore on Heligoland. Part of cargo saved.

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS

NOW

THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK.

THEREFORE, AS

STOCK-TAKING MUST COMMENCE IN A FEW DAYS,

WE WILL

PUSH THE GREAT SALE!

A LOOK AT OUR STOCK WILL SHOW THAT THE GOODS NOW OFFERED ARE ALL

OF OUR OWN BEST MAKES,

THOUGH THE PRICES ASKED ARE FAR LESS!

Than are Charged for the Most Ordinary Clothing Under Ordinary Circumstances.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

SELLING NOW MARVELLOUSLY LOW

AT THE GREAT POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

WINES.

We heartily thank our friends for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and assure them that our most earnest efforts shall at all times be directed to the procurement of the choicest specialties in our line.

Our arrangements for the ensuing year are made, and the finest vintages of

Spain,
Germany,
Italy,
France and
Portugal,

Will, early in the season, be found at our Stores.

Wishing all many happy returns of the season,

We are, truly yours,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,

11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received several lots of Goods from New York, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A job lot of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $1·25, at 40 per cent. less than regular prices.
Embroidered Hdkfs., 50, 65, 75, 85, $1, $1·25.
Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50.
A large assortment of Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., at 18c. up to 50c.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes.
Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c.
Ladies' Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.
New styles Gents' Neck Scarfs and Bows.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Matchstands, Paint Boxes, Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1.
Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50. 12 28 4m

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

12 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 wfmsrp2m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street AND N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baronches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Pounds, Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $9; Nut, $7.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

FOR SALE.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom.

Inquire No. 115 S. FRONT STREET. 12 23 12t*

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

608 CHESNUT STREET,

9 1 mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

WRIGHT'S

NE PLUS ULTRA

Minced Meat.

Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN,

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!—THE cold snap of last night has made a Splendid Surface of Ice at the Keystone Park, S. THIRD and MORRIS. Come and try it. 1*

MATRIMONY BY ADVERTISEMENT.

One of the oldest matrimonial advertisements we know of, and at the same time a good example of the combination of commercial and sentimental ideas characteristic of such announcements, appeared in the *General Advertiser* for March 30, 1748:—"Whereas, on Saturday last, a lady, genteelly dressed, was seen to lead a string of beautiful stone horses through Edmonton, Tottenham, and Newington—this is to acquaint her, that if she is disengaged and inclined to marry, a gentleman who was smitten with her behavior on that occasion is desirous of making honorable proposals to her; in which state, if he be not so happy as to please, he will readily purchase the whole string for her satisfaction." We doubt if any woman ever had a stranger option given her than the fair horse-dealer, or if any horse-dealer ever had a better chance of doing a good stroke of business. This is, however, hardly a fair specimen of matrimonial advertising, since it is addressed to a particular member of the sex; unlike the following from the Reading *Mercury* of the 13th of September, 1798: "To the Fair Sex—Ladies: Being at this time in want of a partner for life, to assist in a multiplicity of business which I am now engaged in, I have taken this public method of informing you. If any young lady of the following description would wish to enter the holy state of matrimony—she must be genteel made, rather tall; black, brown, flaxen, or auburn hair; age from twenty-five to thirty-five; widow or maid; if a fortune, will settle the same upon the lady and offspring, wishing to act, upon the strictest honor. Such lady, by letter post-paid or personal application, to Mr. Timothy Surrell, yeoman, Quality Court, Charnham street, Hungerford, Berks, will meet with a welcome reception. N. B.—To avoid extra expenses, Mr. Surrell would wish to keep his wedding and harvest-home the same evening, which will be within fourteen days from the present date, as he particularly wished the lady to preside at table that evening." Mr. Surrell evidently believed that happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing.

He is not so communicative about himself as a Yorkshire farmer who advertised a couple of years back:—"Wanted, a wife by a handsome young farmer, who is desirous of becoming domesticated and of enjoying the society of a young, good-tempered female, who would tempt him away from his market festivities by her pleasing and gently persuasive manners. She must not exceed twenty, unless she be a widow, whose family must not exceed six. Want of beauty would be no kind of objection, provided she possessed from £1000 to £2000. His rent, tithes, and taxes are all paid up, and he is wholly free from debt. All that he requires is love, peace, and happiness." Perhaps he was in a fairer way of obtaining those three blessings than the redskin Kabesheidoway whose wigwam and heart were so very big, he felt compelled to give the Minnesotan maidens a chance of competing for the honor of becoming Mrs. Kabesheidoway number four. The most impertinent thing of the kind we have seen appeared in a Scotch daily paper not very long ago, and ran thus:—"Matrimony.—A young man, of good position, and all that sort of thing, wishes to correspond with a young lady; age under twenty-five, good-looking, of a pleasant temperament, and accomplished. Money no object, at same time no objection. Address Sylvanus, etc." He got his answer through the same medium:—"Matrimony.—A young lady, rising twenty-four, beautiful, of genial temperament, and all that sort of thing, recommends Sylvanus to apply to Brigham Young, Wife Nurseries, Utah!" The following advertisement is too good for abridgment:—"A gentleman, educated at engineering colleges, and works in this country and on the Continent, civil and military, aged twenty-eight, height five feet seven and a half, light brown hair and whiskers, blue eyes, an athlete, member of scientific societies, and holding responsible professional appointments, entailed property in his own right after relative's decease, affectionate, and fond of domestic life, wishes to meet with a nice-looking gentlewoman, well-educated and connected, of thorough Christian principles, and whose views agree with 'Far above Rubies' in the *Christian World Magazine* for April and June; height, about five feet seven, or more, dark complexion, and with an income of not less than two hundred pounds a year. She might, if desirable, add part of this to the capital of the engineering works in which he is interested, and interest guaranteed thereon at seven and a half per cent. It is considered that on being married his professional duties and income therefrom will gradually increase, independently of her property. A widow need not answer this. References to the theologians, solicitors, and medical advisers. Photograph and full particulars exchanged."—*Chambers' Journal.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THACKERAY.

BY HIS COUSIN.

An American lady, an authoress, of Roman Catholic opinions, told me she was once rather offended with Thackeray, because she was "snubbed" (that was her expression) by the satirist, when she informed him that she went to the "oratory" at Brompton—

"Oh! you go to that *shop*, do you?"

That was what he thought of Popery. I suspect that Thackeray was a sort of Christian skeptic, like Carlyle. On the subject of religion, however, he was always reverential, and when we were speaking of the late W. J. Fox and his talents (which Thackeray confessed), he remarked to me, "He has such a way of patronizing God Almighty!"

He always spoke with the profoundest veneration for Christ, and I fancy that latterly he was of Unitarian (that is, modern Unitarian) views in theology. He once remarked to me that he considered skepticism "a very humble state of mind." It may be so, but it is painful. Perhaps there is nothing more harrowing than incessant doubt.

The genius of Thackeray was not remarkable to outside observers. He kept a reserve of force. I don't think he cared much for argument. Men of inferior capacity have possessed far more reasoning power. But he saw far at once—saw to the heart of a mystery—as genius does. When he mentioned Dickens to me, I said I did not fancy he was a deep thinker.

"No; but he has a clear and a bright-eyed intelligence, which is better than philosophy," he said.

I rejoined that I thought he a little overrated Dickens.

"I think he is equal to Fielding and Smollett—at any rate, to Smollett. He is not a scholar, as Fielding was," he replied.

He told me he thought "Dickens wrote the most charming extravaganzas in the world," which seems to me a fair and just criticism. I asked him what writer of all living authors he most admired.

"Macaulay is about the most brilliant," was the answer. No doubt he was captivated by Lord Macaulay's style, but I was surprised that he cared for him so much.

Thackeray did not like to be always discussing politics or grave subjects, and assured me that it was quite "refreshing" to his wife sometimes, who was not political. He said, with a sigh, to me, after she became hopelessly insane—

"Poor thing! I was as happy as the day was long with her."

It looked curious to see Thackeray with his wife, for he was six feet three, and she was below the middle height; so that she could barely reach his arm. Talking of his stature, he remarked to a friend of his—

"After six feet, it all runs to seed."

I once saw him with Higgins, who, I believe, was six feet seven, and it was odd to see him almost dwarfed by the side of "Jacob Omnium."

An acquaintance of mine met Thackeray one day after his return from America, and asked him what he thought of the Republicans there—for he imagined that the famous novelist was a Democrat also.

"I shall record my opinions on the Americans," answered Thackeray, "in the book that I don't mean to write."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A MAN WHO HAS DUG HIS OWN GRAVE.—An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the following story of a man who in this connection has rather a suspicious name:—

John Dye, an old and respected citizen of Hancock county, in this State, has had his grave dug for a number of years. He accomplished this work with his own hands, excavating the earth to a proper depth, laying a stone slab on the bottom, and walling up the sides with brick. A similar slab is intended to cover the grave, and, what is singular, Mr. Dye has scooped out of the nether stone a hollow for his body to rest in, with an elevation, in which there is another hollow for the head. It is his desire that when he dies he shall be dressed in certain specific clothing, and that a blanket shall be laid in the tomb, upon which his remains are to be laid. Another blanket is to be spread over him, and the large slab of stone placed on the tomb; the earth filled in above. It will be seen that he does away with the use of a coffin entirely, and he further requests that no burial service be used or sermon preached, and that no monument be erected to his memory. Recently a heavy rain caved in the earth above the tomb, and Mr. Dye set about repairs with a vigor that was surprising. To prevent a recurrence of the accident he has walled the grave up to the surface of the earth, and carefully covered it with boards and sod. The grave is on his farm, and within a few feet of the railroad. Mr. Dye is not yet an old man, having barely passed three-score. He is hale and hearty, and lives in the old tavern-stand, where the mail-wagons in winter, and the gay stage coaches in summer, used to stop for dinner and a change of horses. His memory is stored with rich jokes and adventures of that period, and he owes a sort of grudge to the locomotive which has deprived him of his entertainment and profit. He says he "hasn't got used to the pesky change," and it is somewhat singular that he should have chosen the near vicinity of the railroad for his last resting-place.

CITY ITEMS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—WHY SHAKE? PLANTATION BITTERS *will positively cure any form of intermittent fever.* Travel through any region where the malady prevails, and all who have tried the preparation will tell you so. Thousands of families in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and on the borders of the Southern rivers and swamps, regard it as a specific for the complaint. Nothing could induce them to be without it; and they begin to take it regularly at the commencement of the spring and at the close of summer, as a safeguard against malaria. They show their wisdom thereby. The shivering plague passes their door without intruding, to smite their neighbors who have shown less forecast. Every year, however, the number of these improvident victims decreases. There is no teacher like experience; and when a shaking and burning sufferer sees his friend on the next farm or plantation in perfect health, though breathing the same atmospheric poison as himself, he learns that this exception to the complaint is due to PLANTATION BITTERS.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THE BEST BILLIARD HALL in a hotel in Boston is that of the AMERICAN HOUSE. Guests will find that every provision has been made for their needs and pleasures while sojourning in this favorite hotel.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.
DIVIDEND No. 25.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2 mwf 6t Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

NOTICE—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date. JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.
The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after this date.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.
HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.
The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, January 9, until which time the transfer book will be closed. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
1 3 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.
Coupons numbered 36, for the January Interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.
J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.
The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.
12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

BANKS.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10 65t Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth3t Cashier

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At the same time an amendment of the Articles of Association will be submitted for adoption.
12 31 8t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.
The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tJan 9 Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1870.—MOSELEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Moselem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time a President and six Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. W. A. CHURCH,
12 31 13t Secretary Moselem Railroad Company.

CITY RAILROADS.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.
Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 8t

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.
The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.
B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.
12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. Immediately after which an election will take place for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 6t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,
DECEMBER 23, 1870.
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Sec.
January 3, 1871. 1 3 tuths 3t*

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. F. BETTS,
12 31 j6 10 Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 3d to 10th. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871 at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 5th to 18th.
12 31 13t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.
A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS C. BUSHNELL,
12 30 10t* Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)
J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4 11

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

$1000 REWARD.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
January 1, A. D. 1871.

It appearing that a spirit of incendiarism is at this time rife among the lawless of the community, exhibiting itself in frequency of such fires, especially during the last few nights,

AND, inasmuch as the protection of the citizens and their property against conflagrations, and particularly incendiary fires, should be the first consideration of all good people,

THEREFORE,

I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any and every person concerned in willfully setting Fire to any Building within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, or for such information as will lead to such arrest and conviction.

AND

I do hereby enjoin upon all Police Officers, and others acting as conservators of the peace, to be vigilant and active in detecting such offenders, and in bringing them promptly to the hands of justice.

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 2 3t Mayor of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES—

ATTENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

Members of the Club are requested to attend the ANNUAL MEETING of the organization at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Nominations will be made for Officers and Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year.

EZRA LUKENS, President.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary. 1 2 3t

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu6 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

BATCHELOR'S H

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PUESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS.

The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 21 m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,

4 26] ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

9 26] PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE. PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 30 fmw6t

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26]

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Comstock's Ticking, etc. No. 20 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7 30	Pottstown Accom.	9 15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8 15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10 20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12 30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1 00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3 30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4 30
Pottstown Accommo.	4 00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7 00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4 45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9 10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8 00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3 15	From Reading	7 25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7 30 a. m., 12 30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7 30 a. m. 12 30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7 30 a. m. and 4 00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9 00 a. m. and 5 00 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10 05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3 10, 8 10, and 11 45 a. m., and 2 20 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3 15, 3 45, 4 05, 4 30, 5 05, 5 45, 6, 6 30, 7, 8, 9, 10 05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6 55, 7 30, 8, 8 20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3 50, 4, 4 45, 5, 5 30, 6, 6 30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8 20 and 9 30 down trains, 2 30, 3 45, and 5 45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9 15 a. m.; 2, 4 05, 7, 10 45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8 15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9 45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6 55, 9 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2 30, 3 45, 5 45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 10, 11 40 a. m.; 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, 10 40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9 15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 a. m.; 12 40, 5 40, 9 25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7 30, 9, 11 05 a. m.; 1 30, 3, 4, 5, 5 30, 6 15, 8 05, 10, 11 45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5 30, 6 25, 7, 7 45, 8 30, 11 a. m.; 1 30, 3, 4 30, 6 15, 8, 9 30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2 30, 4, 7 30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5 30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7 30, 9, 11 05 a. m.; 1 30, 3, 4, 5, 5 30, 6 15, 8 05, 10, 11 45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6 55, 7 30, 8 10, 9 20, 11 30 a. m.; 2, 3 20, 5, 6 45, 8 30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2 20, 4, 7 30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7 30 a. m.; 1 30, 6 15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6 20 a. m. and 2 30 p. m.

The 7 45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7 12, 9 05 a. m., and 6 30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8 30 a. m., 12 30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12 11 A. M.
Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 10 A. M. & 1 10 and 7 10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12 40 P. M.
Erie Express	12 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9 50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10 10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11 10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10 10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9 40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6 40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7 40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6 50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4 50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8 20 A. M. & 3 50 & 6 40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9 00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 20 P. M.
Erie Express	5 45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5 45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3 25 P. M.
Southern Express	5 45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10 30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7 45 and 11 20 A. M., 2 30, 6 15, and 11 30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4 40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4 10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6 30 and 10 45 A. M., 1 55, 4 55, and 6 55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7 55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8 40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8 15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

5 15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

8 30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5 30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7 35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1 15 and 5 20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3 20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4 15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2 15, 5 05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4 40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 10 P. M.

Abington at 2 35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6 45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7 00 A. M. Accommodation and 3 30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3 00
" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12 20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 00 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10 05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 40 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EUGENE CUMMISKEY, LATE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of EUGENE CUMMISKEY, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

WILLIAM D. HALE,
Penn Buildings, WALNUT St., above Fourth.
JOHN C. LOVE,
No. 23 BANK Street, Philada.,
Or to their Attorney, JOSEPH J. DORAN,
1 4 w6t No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Bedding, China, Glassware, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock, about 500 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.

Also, large jewellers' fire-proof safe, made by Marvin & Co.

Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Lillie. 1 3 2t

DUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1425 CASES METALLIC OVERSHOES; ALSO, THE STOCK OF A RETAILER, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

January 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, comprising—

406 cases women's F overs, regularly assorted.
366 cases women's M overs, regularly assorted.
10 cases women's M imitation, regularly assorted.
168 cases women's M gossamer, regularly assorted.
64 cases women's M overs, packed solid.
364 cases men's M overs, regularly assorted.
36 cases men's M overs, packed solid.
81 cases misses' overs, 10@2.

N. B.—The above will be sold in large lots and strictly without reserve.

ALSO,

the entire stock of a retail dealer, comprising a choice line of custom-made goods.

ALSO,

a line of men's, women's, and children's wear, of the best Eastern and city makes. 1 3 6t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

Sale on Thursday Morning,

January 5, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, of

MADE-UP FURS,

consisting of—Ladies', misses', and children's muffs, capes, boas, and collars of every description.

Also, a full line of sleigh and carriage robes, laps, etc. etc. 12 31 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE FURNISHMENT OF THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, NOS. 709 AND 711 CHESNUT STREET, BY CATALOGUE.

On Tuesday Morning,

January 10, 1871, commencing at 9 o'clock. Including—Parlor, chamber, dining, sitting, and bar-room furniture; mirrors, oil paintings; gas fixtures, etc. etc. [12 31 8t

Further particulars in future advertisements.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Elegant English Brussels and Other Carpets; Four Rosewood Piano-Fortes; Walnut Secretaries and Bookcases; Wardrobes; Easy Chairs; Library, Centre, and Office Tables; Spring, Hair, and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; China; Glassware; Cutlery; Second-hand Furniture; Stoves, Etc., Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, china, glassware, stoves, etc.,

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,

At 1 o'clock will be sold four rosewood piano-fortes, grand piano, etc.

INVOICE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

To be sold at 1½ o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, 6 gallons old French brandy, do. old blackberry brandy, 8 do. old rye whisky, 5 do. sherry wine, 3 do. Holland gin, 1 do. Scotch whisky, 5 do. cherry brandy, 3 do. port wine, 4 do. lavender brandy, 2 do. Jamaica rum, 2 do. apple brandy. 1 4 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOSING PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1000 SETS FINE FURS, Russian, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, Hudson Bay Mink Sable, Squirrel Sets, Etc., Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 100 sets extra Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, Hudson Bay minks, royal ermine, French ermine, Alaska minks, Siberian squirrel, Grebe, beaver, fitch, and a full line of children's furs.

Especial attention is invited to this fine stock, being late made goods of a first-class retail house. Each set sold singly, and guaranteed perfect.

May be examined on Wednesday. 1t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Second Meeting of the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department—Report of the Chief Engineer on the State of the Service.

An adjourned meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held this morning at the Mayor's office, the President, Mr. Loudenslager, in the chair. As on the previous day, the room was well crowded with spectators and parties interested in the proceedings, but there was no disorder or confusion. Mayor Fox was in attendance furthering the proceedings, and after considerable delay in the examination of certain papers, the board was called to order, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A report was received from the Chief Engineer setting forth the following state of facts as to the present available force of the department and the condition of the same. It was read by Mr. McCully, and was listened to with great attention, as follows:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

1. Delaware Engine—Entire apparatus in service.
2. Franklin Engine—Suspended.
3. Fame Hose—Engine, carriage, and truck in service.
4. Good Intent Hose—Carriage only.
5. Harmony Engine—Carriage only.
6. Hope Engine—Entire.
7. Hope Hose—Entire.
8. Marion Hose.
9. Niagara Hose—Suspended.
10. Philadelphia Hose—Carriage in service.
11. Robert Morris Hose—Carriage in service.
12. Reliance Engine—Engine and carriage.
13. Shiffler Hose—Entire apparatus.
14. Southwark Engine—Engine and carriage.
15. Southwark Hose—Carriage only.
16. Washington Engine—Entire.
17. Wecacoe Engine—Suspended.
18. Warren Hose—In service only in neighborhood.

SECOND DISTRICT.

1. America Hose—Carriage.
2. Columbia Hose—Carriage.
3. Diligent Engine—Steamer and carriage.
4. Good Will Engine—Dismissed.
5. Hibernia Engine—Entire apparatus.
6. Perseverance Hose—In service.
7. Philadelphia Engine—Dismissed.
8. Phœnix Hose—Carriage in service.
9. Schuylkill Hose—Carriage and truck.
10. Washington Hose—Carriage and truck.

THIRD DISTRICT.

1. America Engince—Steamer and carriage.
2. Diligent Hose—Carriage in service.
3. Empire Hook and Ladder—Truck.
4. Fairmount Engine—Steamer only.
5. Fairmount Hose—Out of service.
6. Good Will Hose—Suspended.
7. Humane Hose—In service.
8. Independence Engine—Suspended.
9. Neptune Hose—Carriage.
10. Northern Liberty Engine—Steamer and carriage.
11. Pennsylvania Hose—Carriage.
12. Spring Garden Engine—Engine and carriage.
13. United States Engine—Steamer and carriage.
14. United States Hose—Carriage.
15. Vigilant Engine—Carriage only.
16. Western Engine—Engine and carriage.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

1. Assistance Engine—Steamer and carriage.
2. Friendship Engine—Carriage.
3. Globe Engine—Steamer and carriage.
4. Good Intent Engine—Steamer.
5. Hand-in-Hand Engine—Steamer and carriage.
6. Humane Engine—Steamer and carriage.
7. Independence Hose—Steamer and carriage.
8. Kensington Hose—Steamer.
9. Lafayette Hose—Carriage.
10. Lincoln Hose—Carriage.
11. Mechanic Engine—Engine and carriage.
12. Northern Liberty Hose—Steamer and carriage.
13. Ringgold Hose—Carriage.
14. Resolution Hose—Steamer and carriage.
15. Spring Garden Hose—Steamer, carriage, and hook-and-ladder truck.
16. South Penn Hose—Carriage.
17. Taylor Hose—Suspended.
18. Tivoli Hose—Carriage.
19. William Penn Hose—Steamer and carriage.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

1. Decatur Engine—Steamer.
2. Excelsior Hose—Carriage.
3. Franklin, of Frankford—Carriage.
4. Liberty, of Bolmesburg—Steamer.
5. Rescue Hook and Ladder—Hook and Ladder Truck.
6. Union, of Rising Sun.
7. Washington, of Frankford—Steamer.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

1. Columbia, of Germantown—Carriage.
2. Congress, of Chesnut Hill—Carriage.
3. Fellowship, of Germantown—Steamer and carriage.
4. Franklin, of Germantown—Entire apparatus.
5. Germantown Hose—Carriage.
6. Good Intent, Roxborough—Carriage.
7. Manayunk Engine—Steamer and carriage.
8. Mount Airy Engine—Carriage.
9. Washington, of Germantown—Carriage.
10. Wissahickon Engine—Carriage.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

1. Columbia Engine—In service.
2. Kingsessing Engine, Hose and Hand-engine—In service.
3. Mantua Hook-and-Ladder—In service.
4. Monroe Engine—In service.
5. Union Hose—In service.
6. West Philadelphia Hose—In service.

Communications were then read from the Diligent Engine, Hope Hose, Philadelphia Hose Company, Spring Garden Hose, and Fame Hose, tendering the use of their apparatus to the commission.

Mr. Cantlin said that as an earnest of the disposition of the Diligent Engine Company, he was authorized to tender to the commission the seven keys of their property. The communications were laid on the table temporarily, and a recess of 10 minutes was agreed to for consultation.

On reassembling Mr. Lyndall moved that Mr. J. R. Cantlin, of the Franklin Engine, be elected permanent Secretary. Agreed to.

Mr. Plumly moved that Henry Will, of the Western Engine, be elected Messenger, which was agreed to.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Downey stating that the Western Fire Company would continue to remain in service as heretofore, and would gladly aid the commission.

Mr. Lyndall moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the commission, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Lyndall, McCully, and Lawrence were appointed.

Mr. Plumly moved a committee of three be appointed to select a permanent place of meeting, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Plumly, Porter, and Butler were appointed.

Mr. McCully moved the Committee on Advertising get the necessary books and papers for the commission, and have the ordinance printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Plumly moved that when the chamber adjourn it be to meet in Select Council to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the thanks of the commission be tendered his Honor Mayor Fox for his kindness in granting the use of his apartments for the purpose of the commission, which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin of Pennsylvania held its annual session yesterday at No. 32 South Seventh street. Thomas Philipps, Grand Sir Knight, presided. The report of the Grand Secretary, Mr. John Cue, was read, showing that there are sixteen subordinate lodges, having a membership of 3000. It was reported by a delegate from one of the lodges in Camden, N. J., that a co-operative shop would shortly be started at Hammonton, N. J. The citizens of that place had already subscribed $2000 towards the purchase of machinery, and the balance necessary would be raised by the sale of shares of stock.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At an election held at Point Breeze Park on Monday, the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers:—President—George Sturgis. Directors—William Amer, William Ballenger, Joseph S. Bell, John T. Bailey, James McFillin, Jr., William E. Albright, S. Gross Fry, Joseph Shoemaker, F. R. Colton, B. D. Stetson, Samuel Daniels, A. H. Mershon. There were about twenty proxies presented to be voted upon, and found to be valueless, as the assessment for 1870 had not been paid thereon.

WASH CLOTHES.—Last evening Policeman Ryan, at Seventh and Bainbridge streets, came upon two men named Henry Wilson and James Smith, who were acting very suspiciously with a basket of wash clothes. The goods were subsequently ascertained to have been stolen from a neighboring dwelling, and Alderman Bonsall committed the prisoners for trial.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will hold their annual meeting this evening, at the National Union Club House, No. 1105 Chesnut street. Members are urged to attend.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.

Organization of the New Board for 1871.

The Board of Surveys met yesterday morning, in the office of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, for the purpose of organization for the present year. The certificates of election of Charles S. Close, D. Hudson Shedaker, Edward D. Roberts, John F. Wolf, James P. Davis, William Albertson, John H. Lavering, Jesse Lightfoot, Isaac E. Shallcross, and William H. Jones were received and read, after which the gentlemen named proceeded in a body to the Court of Common Pleas, and, being duly qualified before Judge Ludlow, did declare and say that they have been duly elected surveyors and regulators of the city of Philadelphia for the ensuing five years from the 1st day of January, 1871, and that they have had three years practical experience in the business of regulating and surveying, after having completed their apprenticeship and become of lawful age, and that they and each of them will perform the duties of surveyor and regulator of their respective districts with fidelity, and support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

The new members are Isaac E. Shallcross and William H. Jones. The other members of the board, with the exception of Messrs. Daly, Smedley, and Hibberd, whose terms of office have not transpired, were re-elected at the last general election.

The several survey districts are represented as follows:—

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas Daly.	8. John H. Levering.
2. Charles S. Close.	9. Jesse Lightfoot.
3. D. Hudson Shedaker.	10. Isaac E. Shallcross.
4. Edw. D. Roberts.	11. Saml. L. Smedley.
5. John F. Wolf.	12. Wm. H. Jones.
6. James P. Davis.	13. Josiah Hibbard.
7. Wm. Albertson.	

Strickland Kneass, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the Survey Department, is the President of the Board, and George Sturges, Esq., Secretary. These gentlemen have held these positions for the last sixteen years.

On the return of the newly elected members to the office of the Chief Engineer, the board proceeded to business.

Mr. Close moved that the rules and regulations goverding the old board be continued. Agreed to.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs Shedaker, Close, and Lightfoot, was then appointed to prepare a manual for public information.

Several petitions, asking that streets be placed upon city plans, and that grades be revised, were received and appropriately referred.

A petition to alter footways on Ridge avenue between the Junction Railroad bridge and Dauphin streets was considered. Action adverse to the application was taken.

Petitions for sewers on Wallace street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first; Pearl street, between Pegg's run and Thirteenth; at Fifteenth and Moravian street; and in the vicinity of Woodland Cemetery, were considered and referred to appropriate committees, after which the board adjourned.

AN OLD SWINDLE.

Another Individual Taken In—Bogus Watches as Security for Borrowed Money.

Yesterday afternoon two genteely-dressed men went into the baking and confectionery establishment of Mr. Nathan Brigel, situated on Haverford street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Mrs. Brigel, who is a German, was waiting upon the counter, and as the "gentlemen" were negotiating for the purchase of a quantity of candy, a rough-looking German entered the store and struck up a conversation with Mrs. Brigel.

The German informed the lady that he could speak no English, as he had just arrived the day previous from Germany. He furthermore gave the information that he had on board of the vessel some clothing and other goods, and it would require $45 to obtain them. All of this talk was addressed to the woman in German, the gentleman standing by pretending not to understand the rough-looking stranger. Finally the "greeny" produced from his pocket a couple of gold watches and chains attached, which he said were of the purest metal, having been given to him by his father in the old country.

Each of the well-dressed men offered $100 apiece for the watches, and Mrs. Brigel acting as interpreter conveyed the offer to the German, who refused point blank to accept that amount, as the articles were worth far more. Finally Mrs. Brigel agreed to give the German the $45 to obtain his clothes, and accepted as security for the return of the cash the two "gold" watches. The three men then departed, and when the husband of the lady arrived in the evening he was informed by his wife what she had done. He examined the watches and pronounced them worth just about a dollar and a half apiece, which indeed was a fact, as the watches were nothing but brass, containing useless works, well polished up for the occasion. As a matter of course the three swindlers are not to be found.

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.

Operations During December—The Work of the Year 1870.

The following shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of December, 1870:—

Works.	No. of Lbs. of Coal used During the Month.	No. of Gallons of Water Pump'd During Month.	Cubic feet of Water Pump'd During the Month.
Fairm't..	.....	815,486,488	109,022,227
Sch'yl'k'll	261,072	105,267,000	14,07.3128
Del'ware	318,080	78,835,680	10,539,529
24th W'd	222,400	52,687,220	7,043,755
Germ't'n	185,920	20,379,200	2,724,492
Total..	987,472	1,072,655,628	143,403,131

The following table exhibits the number of gallons of water pumped per month, and the average number of gallons pumped per day, for the last year:—

Months.	No. of Gallons pumped.	Average No. of Gallons pumped per day.
January..	821,501,020	26,629,192
February..	818,808,725	29,277,975
March..	821,476,247	28,676,5:6
April..	1,054,488,246	36,454,830
May ..	1,204,765,395	37,445,368
June..	1,220,092,275	40,669,741
July ..	1,397 614,410	46,008,735
August..	1,328 768 809	43,633,187
September..	1,201,946,583	41,105,397
October..	1,264,416.410	40,816,543
November..	1,186,284,027	39,836,939
December..	1,072,655,628	35,035,201
Year ..	13,392,808,272	36,694,626

STOLEN ARTICLES RECOVERED FROM A THIEVES' DEN.—Lieutenant Flaherty last evening visited a thieves' den at Cross alley and St Mary's street, and there found an old offender named John Jones, otherwise known as "Skinny," who had in his possession a gold watch and chain, two silver candle-snuffers, some plated knives and forks, and a lot of boys' clothing, ladies' dresses, and other articles.

This morning Lieutenant Steinhauer, in investigating the matter, ascertained that the goods had been taken from the house of Mr. John Beam, at No. 720 Wallace street, which place was robbed some time yesterday afternoon or early in the evening.

THE CORONER.—Coroner Taylor, assisted by his Deputy, John Sees, held 1025 inquests during the year 1870. The expenses of that department were as follows:—For inquests, $4038; jury fees, $1537 50; witnesses, $1343 75; burials, $2550; postmortems, $3320; incidentals, $111 50; oaths, $2050. Total, $15,010 75.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAR.—James McCabe, aged thirty years, residing on Sixth street, below Catharine, was knocked down at Eighth and Walnut streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a car of the Chesnut and Walnut streets line. The injuries of Mr. McCabe are not serious.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Mr. George A. Brennan, the undertaker, residing on Sixth street, below Spruce, fell on the ice at Eighth and Pine streets last evening and fractured his leg. He was conveyed to his residence on a stretcher by a couple of police officers of the Fifth district.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A boy named John Fricker entered a dwelling on Lawrence street, near Girard avenue, yesterday afternoon, and pilfered nine shirts and $3 in cash. He was arrested, and Alderman Allison held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

Their Work for 1870—The Offenses Charged—Property Recovered.

The Detective Police of this city made 877 arrests during the year 1870, just ended. Of the persons arrested, 7 were charged with assault and battery, 3 abortion, 1 abandonment of child, 48 burglary, 25 conspiracy, 124 larceny, 12 robbery, 4 selling obscene books, 11 picking pockets, 16 receiving stolen goods, 6 homicide, 8 forgery, 3 dealing in lottery policies, 5 embezzlement, 5 indecent assault, 2 conspiracy to defraud, 1 rescuing prisoners, 2 suspicion of house robbery, 17 false pretenses, 14 store robbery, 3 perjury, 5 suspicion of larceny, 1 intoxication, 1 indecent attempt, 5 house robbery, 1 disorderly conduct, 3 highway robbery, 2 larceny as bailee, 4 keeping disorderly house, 5 swindling, 13 rape, 2 suspicious conduct, 3 counterfeiting, 1 arrested on bail piece, 1 accessory to abortion, 3 absconding, 1 fraud, 1 stabbing, 5 suspicion of burglary, 1 professional thief, 1 picking pockets. Total, 377.

The greatest number of arrests were made by Detectives Miller, Fletcher, and Cobb, being 143, the next highest by Detectives Levy, Tryon, and Lukens, numbering 48.

The property recovered by the detectives during the same period was valued at $40,281 90.

Detectives Levy, Tryon, and Lukens recovered property to the value of $9027 19; Cobb, Miller, and Fletcher, $7803 40; Levy, Nutt, and Fletcher, $6800; Franklin, $4065; Gordon, Nutt, and Maguire, $1686, etc. etc.

In the month of September alone the value of property recovered amounted to $10,002 30.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.

How Burglars Watch the Police Officers—The Effect of Large Beats.

On Sunday night last the residence of Dr. F. Knox Morton, on the York road, near Nicetown lane, was entered by burglars, who carried away silverware and clothing to the value of $600. On the same evening five other dwellings were entered, apparently by the same burglars, and $2500 worth of goods were stolen. There is but one policeman in this vicinity and his beat is four miles in extent. The robberies of the first three houses were performed while the officer was at one part of the beat, and the remaining three burglaries were accomplished while the officer was away from the end of the beat he had just left. Thus it is seen that all that is requisite for burglars to proceed on their nefarious work unmolested is to become acquainted with the movements of the officers having in charge such extensive patrol grounds.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated and annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held this morning at 11½ o'clock in the rooms of the society, Ninth and Walnut streets, President Drayton in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

An election was then entered into for officers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to the respective offices:—

President, Wm. H. Drayton; Vice-Presidents, Charles R. King and Harry Ingersoll; Corresponding Secretary, S. T. Fishor; Recording Secretary, L. Kennedy; Assistant Recording Secretary, Thomas M. Coleman; Treasurer, George Blight; Executive Committee, Messrs. Craig Biddle, Haines, Harrison, Herstine, B. Landreth, Ingersoll, and Blight; Library Committee, T. Landreth, C. Biddle, and George Blight; Librarian, S. S. Brooks, M. D.

The report of the treasurer was presented by Craig Biddle, and was referred to an auditing committee.

A special committee on the subject of driving cattle through the streets of the city made a report through the chairman, Dr. Kennedy. The report included a request to the Mayor and Councils that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the driving of cattle through certain designated streets, but asking that the drovers have free use of certain other streets and of all bridges over the Schuylkill. The committee also reported progress in the matter, and asked to be continued. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Police of City Councils. They will make a thorough examination as to which streets should be allowed for such use, and which prohibited.

The report was laid upon the table and the committee continued.

A resolution was offered instructing the committee to request the Committee on Police to advise the society of any plan they may adopt, before submitting it to Councils, so that the society should not commit itself to anything opposed to the interests of farmers.

The resolution was afterwards withdrawn, and another offered instructing the committee not to commit the society to any action without consultation with the society. This was agreed to.

A communication was received on the subject of the steam plow, which was referred to the special committee.

An amendment to the by-laws making a life-membership $25 was agreed to.

A discussion took place on the proper amount and kind of food most suitable for milch cows. Mr. Drayton gave the results of several series of experiments conducted by himself.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the society adjourned.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The regular lectures of the Franklin Institute, interrupted by the holidays, will be resumed on Thursday evening, January 5, when Professor A. R. Leeds will lecture on the subject of "Pennsylvania's Ancient Sea."

ALDERMANIC FINES.—The only fines thus far paid the City Treasurer for the month of December last were as follows:—

Thomas Dallas, $26; William Neill, $26. Total, $52.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held January 3, 1871, the following resolutions, offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, were unanimously adopted:—

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to take to Himself the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, the senior member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board is profoundly sensible of the great loss which it has sustained in the removal from our midst of one who was among the wisest, most faithful and punctual of its members; who kept near his heart the best interests of the University, and who sought diligently to promote its honor and advancement.

Resolved, That while it does not become us, as a Board, to speak of Mr. Barnes as a Pastor, or as a Theologian, or as an Exegetist, it is proper for us to recognize in him a scholar of large and varied attainments in languages and philosophy, and a great thought-moulder, who, by his intellectual power, has shaped the minds of multitudes in both hemispheres, and left behind him writings, comprised in many volumes, which will perpetuate his influence far down the future.

Resolved, That we record our admiration of his guileless life and transparent character; of his singular modesty and quiet firmness; of his generous sympathy and large-hearted philanthropy; and of that gathering around him of those personal and domestic and social graces and virtues which made him conspicuous as a profound scholar, a faithful minister, and a Christian gentleman.

CADWALADER BIDDLE,
Secretary of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. 1t

☞ REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, December 28, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus and Profits	470,069 65	
		$670,069 65
Circulation outstanding		174,977 50
Individual deposits		1,050,737 55
Due to banks and bankers		64,108 33
		$1,959,893 03

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,107,663 26	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	212,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages	26,428 00	
		$1,346,097 26
Real Estate		59,926 98
Due from bank and bankers	60,415 18	
Exchanges and cash items	68,714 01	
		129,129 19
Specie	4,699 78	
Legal-tender notes	129,333 00	
National Bank notes	45 736 00	
Fractional currency and nickels	1,147 89	
Clearing House certificates	50,000 00	
U. S. 3 per ct. certificates	190,000 00	
		420,922 67
Current expenses		5,806 93
		$1,959,893 03

JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Bombardment of Paris

French Forts Silenced.

Privations of the Besieged.

Swiss Neutrality.

The Army of the North.

A Series of Engagements

Reported French Successes.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Washington and Harrisburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Infringement of Swiss Neutrality.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Basle reports fighting on the 1st on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which two hundred French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by federal soldiers.

Rumored Engagements.

A severe engagement is reported on the 2d at Delle, in the department of Haut-Rhin, near Belfort. No particulars are given.

A despatch from Lille reports that vague rumors are current there of a battle on the 2d between the towns of Sapingues and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians are said to have been defeated along the whole line.

King Amadeus at Madrid.

King Amadeus made his entry into Madrid on Monday and was received most enthusiastically by the people.

The Army of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French Army of the North under General Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the towns of Aculet and Briancourt after trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Ervillers and Behagnes were also carried by the French after hard fighting. The losses were heavy on both sides.

Effectiveness of the Bombardment of Paris.

VERSAILLES, via London, Jan. 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now replies to the German firing.

Corrected Cable Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The annexed quotations are corrections of telegraph blunders made by cable or English connections yesterday:—Cotton at Liverpool should have been quoted at 8¼d. for uplands and 8¾d. for Orleans. The quotation of Wheat, 10s. 1d. @10s. 6d., given in 1:30 P. M. report for new, was correct, and that of 10s. 8d @10s. 10d. of 11:30 report was incorrect. Tallow, at London, should have been quoted at 11:30 A. M. at 45s. 3d.; since advanced to 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 4—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firm; bonds of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8½. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Tallow at London 45s. 7d.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a session to-day, at which there was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the future action of the party. A State Convention for amending the Constitution, abolishment of the registry laws, and the reduction of taxation were advocated by a majority present. In regard to caucusing with liberal Republicans there was a diversity of opinion, some favoring it, while others advocated preserving Democracy intact. General Blair moved that the Chairman of the Central Committee call a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, which was defeated. Prominent among the Democratic candidates for Senatorship are John D. Phelps, Samuel T. Glover, General Blair, Judge Buckner, Colonel Bogy, Judge Norton, General Shields, Judge Woodson and General Craig. The most prominent Republican candidates are Judge Wagner and Colonel Benjamin.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Landis Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—No formal petition was presented in the Landis case. Several letters are on file in support of the application for pardon, one signed by Dr. Joseph S. Longshore, another by James McClintock, and another by Owen G. Chase, a member of the Legislature of Western Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel in Washington on the 13th instant. Ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey, will probably be re-elected chairman, although the names of ex-Governor Jewell, of Conn., John F. Asper, member of Congress from Missouri, and C. W. Goddard, of New York, have been mentioned in connection with this position.

As the Union League of America, by its peculiar methods of organization, is looked upon as a powerful auxiliary of the Republican party, some curiosity is manifested to know whether the committee will indicate any new line of policy, and especially on certain questions now pending before Congress. It is believed by many that the committee will take positive action on many important matters.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold. Gold, 110¾@110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 108½; do. 1864, do., 108½; do. 1865, do. 108½; do. 1865, new, 107¾; do. 1867, 107¾; do. 1868, 108; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co., 66; Cumberland pref., 25; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New Spanish King.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Executive Nominations.

Proceedings of Congress

A Presidential Veto.

The San Domingo Case.

The Indian Appropriation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

King Amadeus at Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Prince Amadeus, immediately after his arrival in the capital, paid a visit to the widow of General Prim, and in a feeling manner expressed his sympathy for her in her bereavement. He then proceeded to the chamber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm of the people was universal. The King has counselled with Senors Rosas, Zorilla, Rivero, and Olozaga on the formation of a constitutional ministry.

A French Victory.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—The following is official. General Faidherbe sends the following despatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3:—

"We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening of Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Ours are serious.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Veto by the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The President has sent a veto to the House of a private bill, passed early in the session, which, it is alleged, he discovered to be a huge job to take money out of the Treasury, and refused to sign it unexpectedly.

The San Domingo Case.

Sumner's resolution calling for information about San Domingo passed this morning without opposition. It is understood that the friends of the San Domingo business business allowed the resolution to go through with the understanding between them and the President that some of the most important documents which Sumner expected to unearth about San Domingo will not be forthcoming, the President pleading incompatibility with the public interest to send them to the Senate.

Sprague vs. Jenckes.

The Senate has appointed a select committee of five to investigate the charges made against Senator Sprague by Congressman Jenckes, of Rhode Island. It appears from the official evidence received from the War Department that some of the documents to which Jenckes alluded are on file there. Sprague is anxious to have an investigation.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

was completed this morning by the committee. It appropriates $4,324,000. The committee intend to commence the investigation of the

Charges Against Commissioner Parker

preferred by Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia.

Amendment to the San Domingo Resolution.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, intends when the San Domingo resolution comes up to offer an amendment directing the commission to proceed to Cuba to inquire into the condition of affairs there, the same as at San Domingo, and whether the time has not come for our Government to recognize the independence of the Cubans.

Commissioner of Patents.

M. D. Leggett, of Ohio, was nominated to-day as Commissioner of Patents.

Intended Visit of the President to Philadelphia Given Up.

The President had intended to go to Philadelphia to-morrow to attend the wedding of a niece of Mr. A. E. Borie, but he has decided now not to go.

Sudden Death at the Capitol.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Charles L. Miller, of Michigan, clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, was this morning found dead in a water-closet of the Capitol. He left his boarding-house a short time previously apparently in good health. Physicians pronounce the cause of his death to be apoplexy. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and was much respected by all who knew him.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—B. E. Lyon, surveyor of customs at Dubuque, Iowa; George Newcomb, collector of customs at Beaufort, N. C.; Mortimer D. Ligget, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents; Charles M. Power, collector of customs at Cherrystone, Va.; John A. Simms, Indian agent, Umatilla Agency, Washington Territory; R. J. Monroe, receiver of public money at Lewiston, Idaho; Charles B. Sines, pension agent at Topeka, Kansas.

Postmasters—Phineas R. Goold, of Littletown, N. H.; Walter D. Blaisdell, Plymouth, N. H.; C. J. Amidon, Honsdale, N. H.; Olivia Nutter, Lancaster, N. H.; J. M. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; E. D. Hall, Okolona, Miss.; P. R. Ezekiel, Aiken, S. C.; Henry B. Wills, Bowagic Mich.; Craig B. Beebe, Beaver Dam, Miss.; J. L. Parmlee, Onarga, Ill.; Edward Ward, Gloversville, N. Y.; M. R. Wills, Fairport, N. Y.

FROM THE WEST.

Senator McDonald's Withdrawal.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—A special despatch from Little Rock gives the following extract from Senator McDonald's card withdrawing from the contest for the United States Senate:—

He says that "undoubted Republicans, regularly nominated in Republican districts, if unwilling to commit themselves unqualifiedly to Governor Clayton, have been registered out and Democrats elected in their stead; while in some Democratic districts, Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to the Clayton Republicans have been registered and known to be in Clayton's interest, and on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature Republicans known to be his supporters alone were caucused, while other true Republicans, supposed to be opposed to him and his schemes, were denied admittance, and rather than submit myself to degradation in the endorsement of such conduct I feel it incumbent on myself and my friends that I should decline the contest under such circumstances. (Signed) ALEX. MCDONALD.

The election of Tankersley as Speaker and the withdrawal of McDonald insures the election of Clayton on January 11.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Burglary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Burglars forced open two safes last night in the store of E. P. Dutton & Co., book publishers, at No. 713 Broadway. A burglar-proof steel chest in one of the safes proved too strong for their tools, and was left secure, containing a large amount of bonds and valuable property. The amount obtained by the burglars was about one thousand dollars.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Benjamin H. Barber has been arrested on the charge of using instrumental in causing the death of James Crawford, by striking him on the head with a bottle on January 2.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15c.; low middlings, 14½c. Flour firm and market favors sellers. Wheat firm and stock scarce, but prices are entirely unchanged. Corn—White, no receipts and nominally unchanged at 80@82c; yellow quiet at 78c. Oats active at 55@56c. Provisions dull. Whisky quiet at 92½@92½c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and by Mr. Stewart, from Western miners, asking protection against certain railroad corporations which are claiming their land by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1000, and the same upon each signature thereto, made to the President or made to be presented to any of the Executive Departments, and where the salary is in excess of $1000 an additional tax of 50 cents.

Mr. A. G. Thurman suggested to Mr. Morrill that as his resolution had no title, it would be appropriate as well as candid for that gentleman to designate it "a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican party."

Mr. Morrill declined to act upon the suggestion.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two hundred millions to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

Notice was given by Mr. Morton that he would on Monday next call up the bill for reimbursing States for moneys advanced during the Rebellion, and similar notice for to-morrow, by Mr. Sherman, respecting a bill relative to mints, assayoffices, and coinage of the United States.

Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information upon San Domingo matters was adopted without objection.

Mr. A. G. Thurman moved the discharge of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade-runners in Texas during the late Rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by A. G. Thurman to be a supposed inadvertence in reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of a Senator did not properly belong to a joint committee representing the House, but was exclusively the province of a Senate committee. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select committee of five.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The bill reported by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, before the holidays, to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. O'Neill advocated the bill and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the preamble of the bill, reciting the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia, and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition there.

He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly cradled; or than Richmond, Va., from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the Constitution; or than Mecklenburg, N. C., where the first Declaration of Independence originated. He regarded Philadelphia as a populous and bountiful supurb of New York, and therefore had no jealousy toward it, but he did not consider it the business of the Federal Government to legislate for a fair in Philadelphia or elsewhere, particularly as the American Institute proposed to hold an international exhibition in New York in 1876, without any aid from Congress.

Mr. Sargent protested against burdening the United States Treasury for any such purpose as an international exposition.

Mr. Stevenson indicated Cincinnati as the place for holding a great international exhibition, but thought that as the purpose was to commemorate a great event—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. Morrell moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Eldridge hoped the previous question would not be seconden in the absence of Mr. Cleveland (N. J.), who had given much attention